intended to repreſent, I cannot tell. Then came a grand carriage, covered with a ſuperb canopy, from the middle of which hung a living dove; under the dove was a large table covered with a fine carpet; and kneeling at the table was the figure of a woman, with a book before her, dreſſed in white; on one ſide of her was another figure dreſſed in white, with wings, and a lily in the right hand, and pointing upward. This was deſigned to repreſent the ſalutation of the Virgin Mary.

Next appeared a great company of boys, who gave us a dance, and moved forward. Then came another great ſtage, repreſenting a ſtable, with the Virgin Mary ſtanding by a manger, and the child lying in it. In a kind of ſcene, which was finely painted, there appeared a rack with hay, and two oxen feeding. Two men, in very magnificent oriental habits, ſtood near the manger, ſuppoſed to be the wiſe men of the eaſt, directed by the appearance of the ſtar, which was artfully ſuſpended by a wire over the manger; and one of them, every time the proceſſion ſtopped, harangued the multitude in a long ſpeech. This machine was followed by another fool with a hoop.

The next machine was a fiſh, which could not be leſs than fifteen feet long. It was moved by men and wheels, concealed within; and upon the back of it rode a boy richly dreſſed, and playing on a harp. The gold, ſilver, and jewels, which decorated this fiſh, were ſaid to have coſt above 10,000 l. and to have been furniſhed by the merchants of the city, whoſe ſons and daughters were the principal actors in the ſhow. Then came another fool with a hoop. Next appeared a repreſentation of Joſeph flying into Egypt. A woman repreſenting the Virgin, with a young child in her lap, was mounted on an aſs, which was led by Joſeph, who was dreſſed exactly as he is painted on this occaſion, with a long beard, a baſket of tools at his back, and a long ſtaff in his hand. St Joſeph and his ſpouſe were attended by ſeveral devils, who were found neceſſary to beat off the people that crouded too cloſe upon the proceſſion. Theſe were followed by another hoop-dancer. Then came a carriage very large and magnificent, on which was a perſon repreſenting the grand monarch, ſitting on a throne, dreſſed in his royal robes, with the crown, ball, and ſceptre, lying before him, on a table covered with embroidered velvet. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was attended by ſeveral devils, hoop-dancers, and banner-bearers. This machine was immediately followed by another, in which the Queen was repreſented ſitting on a throne, and dreſſed in her robes, with the enſigns of royalty before her, in the ſame manner. She was attended by a great many ladies, and maids of honour; and the jewels that were about the crown, and in her head-dreſs, were of incredible value. On this ſtage there was a fine band of muſic, and many dancers very richly dreſſed.

The next pageant was a repreſentation of Bacchus, by a large figure, dreſſed in fleſh-coloured ſilk, with a great many bacchanals about him, holding goblets at their mouths as if they were drinking. Then came more devils and hoop-dancers.

The next repreſented a kind of ſea-triumph. In the front ſat Neptune with his trident and crown, in a large ſhell, and ſurrounded by boys dreſſed in white, who were perpetually throwing out and drawing in a line, with a lead at the end, as if ſounding for the depth of water.

After this appeared ſix men in their ſhirts, walking with poles, which were at leaſt twenty five feet long, and very large, decorated with bells and various ſorts of flowers. When they came to particular places, they ſtopped, and all began to ſhake their poles, with great violence, in order to break them; which was not eaſy to do: their utmoſt efforts, however, were uſed for that purpoſe; for he that broke his pole by ſhaking, was for that year exempted from all pariſh-duty. When a pole was broke, there was a ſhout of univerſal joy; but for what reaſon, I cannot tell; and I was told that on this day all the

poles

poles were broken but one. Theſe pole-bearers were followed by a large ſhip, repreſenting a man of war, placed on a frame with wheels, and drawn by horſes. The ſails were all ſpread, the colours flying, and the guns, which were all of braſs, fired very briſkly, as it paſſed along. Upon the quarterdeck were three men, one repreſenting the admiral, another the captain, and another the boatſwain, whiſtling; on the other parts of the veſſel there were ſailors, ſome dancing, others heaving the log; boys were placed in the round tops; and the whole was a complete model.

After the ſhip came a vaſt machine, repreſenting a wood. In this wood were ſeveral fellows dreſſed ſo as to reſemble our ſign of the Green Man. A green ſcaly ſkin was drawn cloſe over their own, and their faces were concealed by maſks. Theſe mock ſavages appeared from time to time, at different openings of the wood, with each a pewter ſyringe in his hand, from which they ſquirted water on the people as they paſſed. This noble piece of ingenuity was the contrivance and production of the Jeſuits college, and cauſed infinite diverſion and laughter among the mob.

The wood was followed by a very tall man, dreſſed like an infant in a body-coat, and walking in a go-cart, with a rattle in his hand. After him came the figure of a man forty-five feet high, with a boy looking out of his pocket, ſhaking a rattle, and crying inceſſantly, *Grand Papa, Grand Papa.* This tall figure was dreſſed in a long robe of blue and gold, which reached quite to the ground, and concealed ſeveral men that moved it, and made it dance.

The next was a figure nearly of the ſame ſtature, mounted on a horſe of a ſize proportioned to the rider. This machine was extremely ſtriking and elegant: the figure of the man was executed in the moſt maſterly manner, and the horſe was one of the fineſt pieces of workmanſhip I ever ſaw. It was made in a moving poſture, with two of the feet raiſed from the ground; and concealed in its body ſeveral men, who moved it along, and produced many motions in the rider, who held a general's truncheon in his right hand. The laſt figure was that of a woman, equal in ſtature to the two men that preceded her, and not inferior in elegance and ſplendor. She was dreſſed in red, with a gold watch by her ſide as big as a warming-pan; her head and breaſt were richly adorned with jewels; the eyes and head turned very naturally, and being moved by men concealed within, ſhe gave us a dance, and paſſed on.

Thus ended the cor-maſs, a proceſſion ſcarce exceeded by any now known in the world. *Gent. Mag.*

PROLOGUE. *Spoken by Mr* GARRICK, *on the birth-day of the Prince of* WALES.

With heart and head light as the nimble air,
From full libations to Britannia's heir,
Your Garrick comes *. O for a muſe of fire,
Whoſe glowing verſe might anſwer my deſire;
And paint the joy due to this glorious day,
Which marks our Prince mature for future ſway!
Mature in years, in virtue ripe before:
Science has taught the Royal Youth her lore;
Pointed the path to which his heart inclin'd,
And fix'd the generous purpoſe of his mind;
Avow'd his purpoſe, and confeſs'd his aim,
On Freedom's baſe to build a monarch's fame;
To ſtand the regal guardian of the laws,
And make the public good the prince's cauſe.
This joyful day Britannia's foes deplore;
Your ſhouts of triumph ſhake the Gallic ſhore.
From Liberty our iſland empire roſe;
To Liberty her might Britannia owes.
This is the proud palladium of the ſtate,
The monarch's grandeur and the people's fate.
In vain ſhall rival potentates combine,
And fickle Auſtria with proud Bourbon join;
Britain the bulwark of the world ſhall ſtand,
Whilſt Freedom's ſtrength ſuſtains a ſcepter'd hand.
Our aged King, whoſe length of days, renown,
And the warm love of grateful Britons, crown,
Long, with his people, mourn'd the fatal blow
That laid his ſon, the hope of nations, low;
Now, thro' the cares that age and greatneſs know,
A ſmile paternal ſmooths the monarch's brow;
From his own ſtock he ſees the branch ariſe,
A native plant, to bloom in Britain's ſkies.
Long may the parent tree his arms extend,
And long, with ſhelt'ring ſhade, his race defend;
Long may his ſubjects bleſs their monarch's ſway,
And oft return the Prince's natal day.

* [*Though the author wrote it thus, Mr Garrick altered it in ſpeaking to* Your ſervant comes]

From

From Duncombe's HORACE. *Sat.* 8. *Book* 2.

A deſcription of the feaſt of Rufus Naſidienus.

Horace.

HOW did you fare at wealthy Rufus' feaſt?
When yeſterday I fought you for my gueſt,
I heard you din'd with him.

Fundanius. A better day
I never paſs'd.

Hor. Indeed! What dainties, pray,
Allay'd your hunger, and regal'd your taſte?

Fun. Firſt, a Lucanian boar the table grac'd:
Diſtill'd in lees of wine, anchovies crown'd
The diſh with ſauce; with carrots, many a pound,
And radiſhes and lettuce garniſh'd round.
And it was ſtrongly ſeaſon'd, if Rufus' words were true,
When Eaſtern gales with genial fervours blew.
Then cloths removed, a boy, in train array,
With purple napkin ſwept the crumbs away;
And, to look up all the ſcraps that fell,
That nothing might offend our ſight or ſmell.
Then, like th' Athenian maid, with ſolemn pace
Stalking at Ceres' feaſt, his tawny face
Hydaſpes rear'd, and brought Caecuban wines,
From the Chian preſs'd from Latian vines.
"If you, Maecenas, rather chuſe the growth
Of Alba or Falernus, I have both,"
The maſter cries.

Hor. O wretched board! but ſay,
What ſhar'd, beſide, the dainties of the day?

Fun. The upper bed was with Maecenas grac'd;
Next were Servilius and Viſidius plac'd;
For the right-hand bed, Varius near me,
Varus below, if true my memory;
The left to Nomentanus was aſſign'd
And Porcius; Rufus in the midſt reclin'd.
Porcius, than whom there lives no greater droll,
At one large gulp the oyſters ſwallow'd whole.
While Nomentanus due encomiums paid,
And pointed out each diſh of higher taſte.
For muſt'ral, lobſters, ſea-fiſh, were our fare,
But Rufus'd we knew not what they were.
With place delicious he my plate ſupply'd,
(Such I ne'er eat) and with a flounder fry'd:
Then ſaid, "Thoſe honey apples ſhould remain
Together'd till the moon is on the wane;
For then, believe me, ruddier they appear."
Where lies the difference you from him may hear.
"O!" cries Viſidius, "we ſhall ſurely die
Without revenge unleſs we drink him dry:
Bring larger glaſſes." Falernets now o'erſpread
Poor Rufus' face, for nothing did he dread
Like a hard drinker, who with jokes miſplac'd
Attacks his friends; or elſe he fear'd the feaſt,
By theſe ſtrong liquors pair'd, would loſe its taſte.
Briskly the glaſs goes round; we drink away,
And ſoon the flaggons drain; for all obey,
Save Rufus and the ſycophants; he ſips
But into ſ , they, like him, juſt wet their lips.
Now [illegible] lamprey, in a length of diſh.
Shrimps [illegible] and. When thus our hoſt:
You [illegible] fiſh,
[illegible] ſpawn; the fleſh is bad,
That ſcarce I taſte. Thus the ſoup is made,
Soon as we ſee the ſteaming liquor boil,
Caviare we mix, and beſt Venafran oil,
And, well matur'd by age, Italian wine;
But, after it is boil'd, we Chian join:
Still farther to improve it ſome delight,
By Leſbian vinegar, and pepper white.
Before my time the Romans never knew
The rocket green, and eſcampane to ſtew;
But to Lucullus I the palm reſign
Of ſtewing gray fiſh in the cockle brine."

The canopy, high towering o'er his head,
While thus he ſpoke, fell down; and inſtant ſpread
Such clouds of duſt, as ne'er are ſeen to riſe
When o'er Campania's plains the whirlwind flies.
This danger o'er, th' uſh greater ill we fear'd,
And ſtood aghaſt, our dropping hearts were chear'd.
But from his eyes th'o'erflowing tears diſtill'd
In copious ſtreams, as if his ſon were kill'd:
And had not Nomentanus thus reliev'd
His agonizing friend, he ſtill had griev'd:
"O wayward Fortune, cruel deity!
Whate'er our wiſdom plans is ſpoil'd by thee."
From peals of laughter Varus could but juſt
Refrain, though in his mouth the cloth he thruſt.
Servilius, gravely ſneering, then begat:
"So frail, ſo tranſient are the hopes of man!
Who, in return for all his anxious pains,
A glory equal to his labour gains!
Alas! that you ſhould laviſh all your care
To treat your friends with ſuch delicious fare;
To ſee your boys in neat and gay attire, (fire;
Your ſoup well boil'd, your loaves unſcorch'd by
Since, ſpite of all this toil, (as now the caſe),
A canopy may fall, or ſome choice vaſe
Be broke by ſtumbling ſlaves.— As in the field,
So at a feaſt, that worth which lies conceal'd
In proſperous days, in adverſe is reveal'd."
Rufus to this. "Thanks, kind and generous friend!
O may the gods to all your prayers attend!"
Then for his ſandals call'd. From man to man,
On every bed the whizzing whiſper ran.
No comic ſcene could give more laughter birth.

Hor. Did nothing more, I pray, provoke your mirth?

Fun. Viſidius calls aloud. "Is every flaſk
Of liquor broke, that I in vain muſt aſk
So oft for wine?" Servilius, pleas'd by art
So to have dup'd our hoſt, performs his part,
As ſecond in the farce. With ſparkling eyes
See! he returns. When ſtrait Servilius cries,
"I doubt not now, but large amends you've made
For the fly trick that ſlippery Fortune play'd."
With flower and ſalt well powder'd, lo! a crane
Cut up and grill'd, borne by a ſervile train;
Livers of milk-white geeſe, which fat had grown
By eating figs; of hares the wings alone,
As much the ſweeteſt; blackbirds over broil'd,
And many a ring-dove of its rump deſpoil'd.
All curious things, no doubt, had not our friend
Explain'd their various uſes without end.
But in revenge we nothing more would taſte,
And all abruptly hurry'd from the feaſt,
As if Canidia's breath, than ſnakes more foul,
Had tainted every diſh, and poiſon'd every bowl.

From Duncombe's HORACE. *Ode* 15.
Against the luxury of the times.

FRom royal palaces the plough
Few acres will retain,
While for the vine-clad elm we plant
Th' unmarriageable plane.

Our stew ponds will the Lucrine lake
Exceed — their vain perfume
Myrtles will breathe; and every flower
Unprofitably bloom

In olive-yards, a constant source
Of wealth to former lords.
Scarce entrance to the noon-day sun
The laurel grove affords.

'Twas not of old by Romulus,
Or unborn Cato, thus ordain'd,
Or ancient sages, who renown
By wholesome laws have gain'd.

Rich was the state; its rulers poor;
No subject dar'd to raise
A spacious portico, to catch
The cooling northern breeze.

Their clay-wrought cots were portion'd out;
At public cost each town
Was wall'd; the temples of the gods
Were built with polish'd stone.

From REV. *chap.* 4. TRINITY SUNDAY.

ONE vision o'er, I look'd, and lo, the skies,
Obedient, burst, heav'n's portal open flies.
Swift, from above I hear the trumpets call;
As swift I fly, within the liquid wall
A flaming throne before me stood confess'd,
A radiant ONE, the flaming throne possess'd.
Around his head a bending arch was seen,
A bending arch, which glow'd with lively green.
With four and twenty seats the throne was grac'd;
As many elders on the seats were plac'd
Array'd in white; how lovely to behold! (gold.
Their heads were bound with crowns of burnish'd
Words, thunders, lightnings all the Godhead spoke.
Before the throne ascends the curling smoke;
Beneath the throne a sea of crystal flow'd;
Around four beasts their watchful bodies show'd.
A lion first, and then a calf, appear'd,
As if a man, the third, his face uprear'd,
A soaring eagle last erects his head:
Each full of eyes; each six broad wings display'd,
These tuneful ceafe not, with exalted voice,
To sing, while heav'n re-echoes with the noise,
"Him first, Him last, Him midst, Him without
Thrice holy He, to whom creations bend: (end;"
Then glory, honour, thanks, and praise they give,
To Him who fills the throne, and doth for ever live.
Thus they.— The elders join the grateful sound,
And, prostrate, cast their crowns toward the
O highly worthy glory to receive, (ground:
And honour, pow'r, and more than we can give:
All things by thee at first created were,
And what thy pleasure made, is now thy care.

The last will and testament of a BRITISH TAR.

IN the name of God, I *Thomas Oakham*,
Now *compos mentis, sine jokum*,
On this good sixteenth day of *April*,
Of neither palsy, gout, or vapor, ill,
Since all must strike, or late, or soon,
Life's flag to Death, that picaroon,
Do make, though not a jot my body's ill,
This my last testament, or codicil.
Item, for I must use the *form*,
I leave my *hull* to fish, or worm;
As to my masts, and shrowds, and rigging,
They'll serve some honest tar to *pig in*,
Since all I have is on my back,
I leave 'em to my mess-mate *Jack*—
And having neither * *meuks*, nor *splinter*,
I leave my trowsers to *Dick Winter*
My buckles— for they're good hard plate,
I leave, for *love*, to *Portsmouth Kate* —
My soul, to him that gave it, I
Give back — *but not before I die*,
Hoping it may good *harbour* find
Safe *anchor'd* — both from seas and wind.
Having dispos'd of ev'ry thing,
Except my *country* and my *king*,
It is not decent sure to die,
And leave to them no *legacy* —
To *Portsmouth*, where I drew my breath,
I leave my blessing at my death;
For in my lifetime, free and willing,
'Twas there I spent my ev'ry shilling —
My country gave it, there I spent it,
Nor do I in the least repent it —
God spare old *G—e*, both snug and warm
Long may he weather out the storm;
Long may his guns do execution,
To rake the *French*, and help the *Prussian*:
Oh! may he live to quell his foes,
And pull old *Lewis* by the nose —
My stock of *honesty* and *wit*
I leave to secretary *P—tt*,
(Who stood it in the roughest weather),
Because I know he wants for neither.
To all my trusty cousins loving,
Who are our *pilot* for removing,
My will is, when they come to *helm*,
That they *as well* may serve the realm,
Or take it, *foundering*, up, like him,
And put it in a better *trim* —
Item, to *B—n L—* I leave,
While he to *P—tt* does firmly cleave,
My compass, which, upon my soul,
I ne'er saw *vary* from the pole —
The needle to the *touch* was *true*
As ever steer'd a ship, or crew.
My globe on *A—* I bestow;
He sail'd round all the world, you know,
And having now no world to roam,
He may take mine, and—stay at home;
Like *Alexander*, to bewail
He has no other worlds to sail.
I love and honour honest *H—e*,
Nor ever knew him *flinch*, or baulk;

But

* *Sea-terms for money.*

But 'tis my will he never marry
A *jade* that's likely to *miscarry*;
Had he but wed another *wife*,
He'd carry'd *Rochefort*, on my life.
So having made my will in form,
I set to sea — nor fear no storm.
From on board the Dreadnought,
April 16. 1759. THOMAS OAKHAM.

EPITAPH for a MESSENGER.

Written and published at the particular desire of the person for whom it is intended.

ALas, how empty all our worldly schemes!
Vain are our wishes, our enjoyments dreams.
A *debt* to Nature one and all must *pay*,
Nor will the *creditor* defer her *day*;
Death comes a *messenger*, displays the *writ*,
And to the fatal *summons* all submit.
An earthly *messenger* I was of yore,
The scourge of debtors then, but now — no more.
Oft have I stood in all my pomp confess'd,
The *blazon* beaming dreadful at my breast;
Oft have I wav'd on high th' *attractive rod*,
And made the wretch obsequious to my nod.
Pale shivering Poverty, that stalk'd behind,
His greasy rags loose fluttering in the wind,
And Terror cudgel-arm'd, that strode before,
Still to my *deeds* unquestion'd *witness bore*;
Dire execution, as I march'd, was spread: (fled.
My threat'ning *horn* they heard, — they heard and
While thus destruction mark'd my headlong course,
Nor mortals durst oppose my matchless force,
A *bloody warrant* from the *court* of heav'n
To Death, the *sovereign messenger*, was giv'n.
Swift as the lightning's instantaneous flame,
Arm'd with his dart the *king of catchpolls* came.
My heart, unmov'd before, was seiz'd with fear,
And sunk beneath his all-subduing spear;
To heaven's high *bar* the spirit wing'd its way,
And left the carcase *forfeit* to the clay.
Reader! though every ill beset thee round,
With patience bear, nor servilely despond;
Though heaven a while delay th'impending blow,
Heav'n sees the sorrows of the world below,
And sets at last the suffering mourner free
From famine, misery, pestilence, and *ME*.
June 28. 1759. MONT. ABD. FORD.

A S O N G.

AS Celia's fatal arrows flew,
Amongst the youthful train,
A glance, ill levelled, miss'd the crew,
And pierc'd an humble swain.
The nymph was sorry for his smart,
And blam'd her erring charm:
Alas! she cry'd, poor bleeding heart,
To thee I meant no harm.

But whilst her pity she suppress,
And feign'd a cold disdain,
Her rigours chill'd his aking breast,
Yet still increas'd his pain.
By absence then his cure she tries,
And fled his am'rous moan;
The youth was banish'd from her eyes,
And left to sigh alone.

But now she longs again to hear
His soft complaining tale;
What harm, thought she, to please her ear,
With what could ne'er prevail?
The swain, bless'd with a second view,
Was with a frown dismiss'd:
He humbly begg'd a last adieu;
He wept, ador'd, and kiss'd.

How sweet was then that parting kiss
To the poor hopeless swain,
Who had no future hope of bliss
But thus to part again!
She saw him once, she saw him twice,
And try'd her utmost skill;
He mended not by her advice, —
But she herself grew ill.

Yet Celia's heart was chill'd with pride,
Though melting with desire:
On Ætna's summit thus abide,
At once, both snow and fire.
Her love and honour rule by turns,
By minutes, not by days:
And now she freezes, now she burns,
And both alike obeys.

But flames too fierce to be confin'd
Within her tender breast,
Broke forth; and thus to sooth his pain,
Her passion she exprest:
Avenge thyself of my false heart,
For so the Fates decree;
Act, in thy turn, the scornful part,
And kindly fly from me.

Yet, gentle youth, forgive a crime
Attended by its curse;
If ill I treated you so long,
Myself I treated worse;
Veil'd with feign'd scorn, I strove to hide
The love I durst not own,
Whilst Cupid every look betrayed,
And peep'd through every frown.

Thus some fair flower, which long has strove
Against the winter's frost,
Just peeps, is cropt; so fares our love,
Still fated to be cross'd.
Ere this full moon that shines so bright,
Shall close her fading wain,
Celia shall vanish from thy sight,
Ne'er to return again.

This is my long and last adieu;
Then, then's my nuptial day;
Another claims my plighted vow;
I dare not, must not stay:
The crystal stream may backward glide,
And leave the craggy shore;
But I, the fatal knot once ty'd,
Must never see thee more.

Too true; next circling moon, the same
Which saw her made a wife,
A quicker, but less cruel flame,
Cut short her thread of life.
The fever did the youth invade:
Ah! fever too unkind;
It meant to waft him to her shade,
But left him lost behind.

The

The Lord Mayor, &c. of London, waited on the King at Kenſington, on the 8th, and on the Prince of Wales at Saville houſe, and on the Princeſs-dowager at Leiceſter-houſe, on the 9th, of June, when Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, read their compliments to his Majeſty in the following addreſs, and to their R. Highneſſes in the following ſpeeches. The anſwer is ſubjoined to each.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the fatisfaction of ſeeing your Royal grandſon, the Prince of Wales, that great object of your Majeſty's paternal care and tenderneſs, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, poſſeſſed of all the accompliſhments that can add luſtre to his high dignity, or command the love and veneration of mankind.

Long may his Royal Highneſs enjoy the benefit of your Majeſty's fatherly precepts and example, and continue to make your Majeſty the ample return of filial duty and reſpect. May his Royal Highneſs live to emulate the virtues that have endeared your Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government to a free people, and may there never be wanting one of your Majeſty's illuſtrious race to perpetuate the bleſſings we derive from your auſpicious reign.

Permit us, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of humbly aſſuring your Majeſty, that no hoſtile threats can intimidate a people animated by the love of liberty, and inſpired with a ſenſe of duty and affection to your Majeſty; who, confiding in the divine protection, and the experienced wiſdom and vigour of your Majeſty's councils, are reſolved to employ their utmoſt efforts towards enabling your Majeſty to repel the inſults, and defeat the attempts, of the ancient enemies of your Majeſty's crown and kingdoms.

His Majeſty's anſwer.

THE conſtant expreſſions of your conſtant attachment to my perſon and family, are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty thanks for this freſh mark of your zeal and affection.

I have the firmeſt confidence in the fidelity and ſpirit of my people; and I truſt I ſhall be well enabled, under the divine providence, to defeat and fruſtrate the moſt daring attempts of the ancient enemy of my crown.

To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

YOUR Royal Highneſs having happily attained your age of twenty-one years, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to compliment your Royal Highneſs upon an event ſo pleaſing to the King, and ſo very intereſting to his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects.

But permit us, Sir, at the ſame time, without offending the modeſty which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes and adorns your character, to expreſs the yet greater pleaſure we enjoy, in beholding your Royal Highneſs poſſeſſed of every virtue and accompliſhment which we had reaſon to preſage from the excellence of your genius, and the goodneſs of your diſpoſition.

When we conſider your Royal Highneſs's exemplary piety, your dutiful deportment towards the King, your reſpectful affection for your auguſt mother, your early knowledge of the conſtitution and true intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and your ſolicitude for the happineſs and proſperity of the people, we form the moſt agreeable proſpects, and reflect with gratitude upon the wiſdom and attention that have been employed to cultivate theſe noble ſentiments in your princely breaſt.

May they more and more endear your royal Highneſs to his Majeſty, and be exerted in a higher ſphere, in preſerving the religious and civil rights, happily intruſted to the protection of his Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe.

His Royal Highneſs's anſwer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this mark of your duty to the King, and attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of this great city, and for whatever can in the leaſt promote the trade and manufactures of my native country.

To her R. H. the Princeſs-dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, warmed with the moſt dutiful affection for his Majeſty, and with gratitude to your Royal Highneſs for the early and repeated marks of your regard, humbly beg leave to compliment your Royal Highneſs upon the happineſs of ſeeing your illuſtrious ſon, the Prince of Wales, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, endowed with every noble quality which maternal fondneſs could hope, or a free people wiſh in the heir apparent to the crown.

Theſe, Madam, are the fruits, theſe the glorious reward of your Royal Highneſs's pious inſtructions and example.

By having thus laid the foundation of our future happineſs and proſperity, your Royal Highneſs has ſecured the bleſſings of the preſent age, and a name of diſtinguiſhed honour in the future annals of G. Britain.

Her Royal Highneſs's anſwer.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Return you many thanks for your moſt obliging compliment. My utmoſt ambition has ever been, to ſee my ſon anſwer the expectation of his country: if I have ſucceeded in that, all my wiſhes are completed.

The

The IDLER.

[*From the Univerſal Weekly Chronicle.*]

PLeaſure is very ſeldom found where it is ſought. Our brighteſt blazes of gladneſs are commonly kindled by unexpected ſparks. The flowers which emit their odours from time to time in the paths of life, grow up without culture from ſeeds ſcattered by chance.

Nothing is more hopeleſs than a ſcheme of merriment. Wits and humourists are brought together from diſtant quarters by preconcerted invitations; they come attended by their admirers prepared to laugh and applaud: They gaze a while on each other, aſhamed to be ſilent, and afraid to ſpeak; every man is diſcontented with himſelf, grows angry with thoſe that give him pain, and reſolves that he will contribute nothing to the merriment of ſuch worthleſs company. Wine inflames the general malignity, and changes ſullenneſs to petulance, till at laſt none can bear any longer the preſence of the reſt. They retire to vent their indignation in diſtant places, where they are heard with attention; their importance is reſtored, they recover their good humour, and gladden the night with wit and jocularity.

Merriment is always the effect of a ſudden impreſſion. The jeſt which is expected is already deſtroyed. The moſt active imagination will ſometimes torpid, under the frigid influence of melancholy; and ſometimes occaſions will be wanting to tempt the mind, however volatile, to ſallies and excurſions. Nothing was ever ſaid with uncommon felicity, but by the co-operation of chance; and therefore Wit, as well as Valour, muſt be content to ſhare its honours with Fortune.

The general remedy of impatience is change of place; almoſt every one has ſome journey of pleaſure in his mind, with which he flatters his expectation. He that travels in theory has no inconveniencies; he has ſhade and ſunſhine at his diſpoſal; and where-ever he alights, finds tables of plenty and looks of gaiety. Theſe ideas are indulged till the day of departure arrives, the chaiſe is called, and the progreſs of happineſs begins.

A few miles teach him the fallacies of imagination. The road is duſty, the air is ſultry, the horſes ſluggiſh, and the poſtilion brutal. He longs for the time of dinner, that he may eat, and reſt. The inn is crouded, his orders are neglected, and nothing remains but that he devours in haſte what the cook has ſpoiled, and drive on in queſt of better entertainment. He finds at night a more commodious houſe, but the beſt is always worſe than he expected.

He at laſt enters his native province, and reſolves to feaſt his mind with the converſation of his old friends, and the recollection of juvenile frolicks. He ſtops at the houſe of his friend, whom he deſigns to overpower with pleaſure by the unexpected interview. He is not known till he tells his name, and revives the memory of himſelf by a gradual explanation. He is then coldly received, and ceremoniouſly feaſted. He haſtes away to another, whom his affairs have called to a diſtant place, and having ſeen the empty houſe, goes away diſguſted, by a diſappointment which could not be intended, becauſe it could not be foreſeen. At the next houſe he finds every face clouded with misfortune, and is regarded with malevolence, as an unſeaſonable intruder, who comes, not to viſit, but to inſult them.

It is ſeldom that we find either men or places ſuch as we expect them: He that has pictured a proſpect upon his fancy, will receive little pleaſure from his eyes; he that has anticipated the converſation of a wit, will wonder to what prejudice he owes his reputation. Yet it is neceſſary to hope, though hope ſhould always be deluded; for hope itſelf is happineſs; and its fruſtrations, however frequent, are yet leſs dreadful than its extinction.

HI-

HISTORY.

LEtters from Peterſburg, of May 10. bring an account from Aſtracan of various revolutions in the kingdom of PERSIA; among the reſt, that Seder Mohamed Kuſtchal Kan, in the month of Auguſt laſt year, laid ſiege to the important fortreſs of Chras; but that the place was relieved by Karem Kan, with an army of 40,000 men, who entirely defeated his antagoniſt, and has gained a great ſuperiority over his competitors.

They write from CONSTANTINOPLE, that the Grand Signior (who is eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of government very different from any of thoſe under the reigns of his predeceſſors) has expreſsly forbid all the principal miniſters of the Porte to receive any preſents, and given them to underſtand, that ſuch as are convicted of receiving any gratification ſhall ſuffer death. A letter from that capital, dated May 17. runs thus. "The Kan of Crim-Tartary, who has been here for ſome time paſt, has had orders to return into his own dominions; and his Sublime Highneſs has taken a reſolution to go in perſon to Adrianople, in order to be nearer the army that is to be employed in reducing the maleconteuts in Albania. Some politicians ſeem to think there is a myſtery in this, which will be diſcloſed ſoon after the departure of the Sultan."

A map has been lately publiſhed at PETERSBURG of the country contiguous to the north-weſt of California in North America, which extends and joins the continent of Aſia on the north-eaſt, and ſhews the north-weſt paſſage to China, which has been ſo long ſought, to be impracticable.——The following is a tranſlation of a letter received at the Hague from Peterſburg, and dated May 9. "The affairs of this country are ſtill much embroiled. Orders were ſent to Gen. Fermor to open the campaign without delay, and to puſh his operations with all poſſible vigour. The ſyſtem in conſequence of which theſe orders were given, was at that time thought to be firmly eſtabliſhed by the care and intrigues of the ambaſſadors of Vienna and France; but it hath, within theſe few days, ſuffered an alteration, the effects of which may prove very intereſting. If we may depend on what is now whiſpered, Mr Keith, the Engliſh miniſter, who, ten or twelve days ago, ſcarce durſt appear at court, is now looked upon with a very good eye. The partiſans of England draw the moſt flattering prognoſtics from this change of ſyſtem, to which the Grand Duke hath much contributed. That prince, with whom the Engliſh miniſter is in high credit, is, in his heart, neither French nor Auſtrian; and to him it is aſcribed, that the Ruſſians have not done the King of Pruſſia all the miſchief they might have done. As his Royal Highneſs is well with the high chancellor, he hath prevailed with him to write to Gen. Fermor to proceed ſlowly, and not to act with all the vigour his inſtructions import. The Prince himſelf hath alſo written to the general, to ſpare a monarch, againſt whom ſo many powers are united. The Marquis de l'Hopital and the Prince of Eſterhaſi leave no ſtone unturned to defeat the Grand Duke's meaſures: but they will ſcarcely ſucceed."——The Empreſs of Ruſſia has impoſed a new contribution upon BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA; according to which the towns of that kingdom are to pay a million of crowns, and the flat country three millions of florins.

No ſuch events have happened in GERMANY ſince our laſt as might have been probably expected, conſidering the ſeaſon of the year, and the numerous armies in the field. We left M. de Contades, with a great part of the French army which had been quartered about Crevelt, at Siegburg, on its way to Gieſſen on the Lahne, where it was to be joined by the troops of that nation commanded by the Duke de Broglio at and about Francfort on the Mayne; a conſiderable body of obſervation, under the Marquis d'Armentieres, having been left at Weſel. The allied army was then about Ham and Unna in Weſtphalia. Matters being in that ſituation, Pr. Ferdinand of Brunſwick recalled the detachment from his army, which had penetrated

penetrated into Thuringia, in order to favour the operations of Pr. Henry of Pruſſia in Franconia. That corps again took poſt at Ziegenhayn in the landgraviate of Heſſe. The French troops from different quarters actually advanced, as had been ſaid; and by the 3d of June they were moſtly aſſembled in one army in the neighbourhood of Marpurg in the heart of Heſſe. Gen. Imhoff, who had only about 11,000 of the allied troops under his command, retreated as the French advanced, and at length put on march to join Pr. Ferdinand, leaving only four regiments in the neighbourhood of Caſſel. That ſmall corps was ſoon obliged to retire to the Weſer, and the French took poſſeſſion of the defenceleſs city of Caſſel on the 11th. Their parties penetrated a little into the electorate of Hanover, and, as ſome advices bear, carried off ſeveral magazines laid up on purpoſe for the allied army. M. de Contades advanced towards Pr. Ferdinand; and both generals called in their detachments. By the 17th the advanced poſts on either ſide were but a ſmall half-league aſunder. The allies had in their front the ſmall town of Buren, and a ſpacious plain, through which runs the ſtream of Alme; and for ſecuring their flanks, had thrown up intrenchments, and planted them with cannon. The French occupied the riſing grounds of Meerhoff, on the oppoſite ſide of the plain, in the form of a creſcent. Pr. Ferdinand had ſent off his heavy baggage, and waited for his antagoniſts; but, though greatly ſuperior in numbers, they did not think proper to quit their advantageous ſituations. While both armies continued inactive, Pr. Ferdinand was informed, that a corps of the French, conſiſting of about 15,000 men, and commanded by Prince Xavierus of Saxony, was in march towards Paderborn, and on the 18th had reached Nordborck, with deſign, by means of ſome forced marches, to cut off from the allies all communication with the Weſer, and that part of the biſhoprick of Munſter which is ſituated on the river Ems. To diſconcert this project, Pr. Ferdinand immediately took the reſolution to croſs the Lippe, and march to Rittberg, which he reached on the 20th, the French not having made any attempt to diſturb his rearguard. At that time the Hanoverian general Wangenheim incamped, with 15 or 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Dulmen; and the Marquis d'Armentieres was at Schernbeck with a corps of near equal force. According to the laſt accounts, dated July 1. Pr. Ferdinand had changed his poſition from Rittberg, and had his head quarters, June 30. at Marienfeld, about which place his army was incamped. M. Contades's camp was then between Lipſpring and Oſtſchalangen. It is added, that, on the morning of July 1. there was a ſmart action between two regiments of French huſſars, Turpin and Berchiny, and five ſquadrons of Pruſſian huſſars, in which the French loſt about 150 men, killed and taken, and the reſt were diſperſed. To counterbalance this advantage, letters from the French camp at Ooſtlangen, dated alſo July 1. ſay, that they juſt learned, that the Duke de Broglio had made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of Rittberg, a poſt of the greateſt importance; and that 130 grenadiers, 10 troopers, and a conſiderable number of Engliſh ſick, were made priſoners. Lipſtadt is threatened with a ſiege. The whole French troops in their two armies are computed at about 100,000 men. The following is ſaid to be an exact liſt of the allies.

Hanoverians, with the free companies and hunters, — — —	35000
Heſſians, and the militia, — —	20000
Brunſwickers 7000, and Britiſh 8000,	15000
Two regiments of Pruſſian cavalry, and five ſquadrons of huſſars, — —	2600
Buckeburg and Saxe-Gotha troops, —	2400
In whole	75000

In our former accounts of Pr. Henry of Pruſſia's expedition into Franconia againſt the combined army of Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, we followed that Prince to Bamberg, where he had his head quarters on the 18th of May, while the Prince of Deux-Ponts had his at Wurtzburg. On the 21ſt, Pr. Henry

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ſet out on his return to Saxony, for the ſecurity of that electorate againſt any attempt of the Auſtrians from Bohemia, and arrived the 20th at Hoff in Voigtland, with the main body of his army. On the 30th, the advanced guard of the army of the empire, commanded by Count Pelfy, attacked a body of Pruſſians near that place. The Auſtrian general was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Many of his people were made priſoners, and among them Gen. Kleefeld. He alſo loſt a great part of his baggage, and ſeveral pieces of cannon. Letters from Ratiſbon ſay, that Pr. Henry's expedition into Franconia has actually produced all the effects that could be expected from it, as he burnt, deſtroyed, or carried off almoſt every magazine that had been formed for the combined army, took a great number of cannon and priſoners, raiſed contributions to the amount of more than a million of dollars, and cauſed ſo prodigious a deſertion, that he could not have reaped greater advantage from a complete victory, or the troops of the Duke of Deux-Ponts have ſuffered more from a total defeat. The priſoners who were actually ſent to Leipſic amounted to 1300 men. A letter from Mentz bears, that the principal magazines of the combined army at Kitzingen, Ochſenfurth, and Markbreit, eſcaped Pr. Henry's troops. They write from Vienna, that the Emperor has iſſued letters-patent, declaring the bills of exchange extorted by the Pruſſians in Franconia to be null, and expreſsly forbidding the draughts being honoured. Pr. Henry detached from his army about 10,000 men, under Gen. Hulſen, for the Lower Luſatia, both to cover that province from the enterpriſes of the Auſtrians, and to be at hand to act againſt the Ruſſians, if occaſion ſhould require. After this he had ſtill an army of near 40,000 men, with which he advanced into the heart of Saxony, where he allowed his troops ſome time to reſt and refreſh themſelves. On the 4th of June, all the Auſtrian regiments except four, ſeparated from the army of the empire, and marched, under Gen. Haddick, for Bohemia, which they entered the 11th by the way of Egra. A letter from Dreſden, dated June 20. is as follows. "The corps of 10 or 12,000 Pruſſian troops under Gen. Finck, which had been cantoned ſome days in our neighbourhood, put in march yeſterday morning, and is gone by Diſpoltswalde towards Bohemia, whither it has ſince been followed by all the light troops in theſe quarters. This corps, that it may not be imbarraſſed on its route, has left behind its heavy baggage, which arrived here laſt night. Pr. Henry, with his corps of the army, the day before yeſterday entered that kingdom by the Paſsberg, and will join Gen. Finck's corps near Leitmeritz. This new invaſion ſeems chiefly intended to engage Marſhal Daun to weaken his army, by making a diverſion on that ſide. Several parties of huſſars and Croats appeared yeſterday within a little diſtance of this city, on the right of the Elbe; and there is no doubt but we ſhall ſee more of them, as ſoon as the corps of Auſtrians poſted between Gabel and Zittau ſhall have been informed of the departure of the troops under Gen. Finck." Poſterior advices, dated Dreſden, June 24. bear, that Pr. Henry, on notice that the march of the 25,000 Auſtrians, who ſeparated from the army of the empire, and were to join M. Daun, was countermanded, and that they were to remain in the circle of Egra till further orders, has returned to Chemnitz, where his head quarters were on the 23d; and that Gen. Finck, after having deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazine at Toplitz, had returned to the neighbourhood of Dreſden, for fear of being cut off by a body of 10 or 12,000 Auſtrians under Gen. Gemmingen, who occupied ſeveral poſts on the frontiers of Saxony.

The Pruſſian army under the immediate command of the King, and that of the Empreſs-Queen commanded by M. Daun, remained much in the ſame poſition in Sileſia and Bohemia, according to laſt advices, as they had been for a conſiderable time. As his Pruſſian Majeſty has been obliged to with-

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draw most of his troops that were under Gen. Fouquet, in Upper Silesia, to be employed elsewhere, the Austrian general de Ville has penetrated into that country with the army he had in Moravia. On the 29th of May he advanced within sight of Neiss, to which it is said he proposed to lay siege.

Accounts received concerning the Russians are various and uncertain. Sometimes they have advanced, and at other times retired. It seems to be agreed, that Gen. Fermor is divested of the command of them. The reasons for this step are told so obscurely, that we shall not meddle with them. They are said to be at present under the command of Gen. Soltikof. Some advices bear, that their main body is directing its march towards Silesia. A letter from Cracow in Poland, dated June 8. says, that a body of them was arrived within four miles of that place, in order to penetrate into the Upper Silesia, and join Gen. de Ville. About that time their main army was said to be at Posnania. Gen. Count Dohna being recovered of his indisposition, took the command of the Prussian army that had been assembled about Stargard in Pomerania, and entered Poland in order to oppose them. On this occasion he published a declaration, the substance of which is as follows.

HIS Prussian Majesty finding himself under a necessity to cause part of his armies to enter into the territories of the republic of Poland, in order to protect them against the threatened invasion of the enemy, declares, That it must not be understood, that his Majesty, by this step, intends to make any breach in the regard he has always had for the illustrious republic of Poland, or to lessen the good understanding which has hitherto [illegible] between them; but, on the contrary, [illegible] the same; in expectation that the illustrious republic will, on its part, act with like [illegible] and friendly good-will as is granted [illegible] the enemy, than which nothing more is desired.

The nobility, gentry, and magistracy, in their respective districts, between the frontiers of Prussia, so far as beyond Posen, are required to furnish all kinds of provisions, corn, and forage, necessary to support an army of 40,000 men, with the utmost dispatch, with an assurance of being paid ready money for the same. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency should happen in supplying this demand, his Majesty's troops will be obliged to forage, and use the same means as those taken by the enemy, for their subsistence.

In confidence, therefore, that the several jurisdictions upon the Prussian frontiers, within the territories of Poland, will exert themselves to comply with this demand as soon as possible, for the subsistence of the royal army of Prussia, they are assured that thereby all disorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money. Dated June 15. 1759.

CHRIS. COUNT DOHNA.

A letter from Hamburg, dated June 26. says, that the troops detached from Pr. Henry's army, under Gen. Hulsen, had actually joined the army of Count Dohna at Meseritz in Poland; and that those which had been at Glogau in Silesia, under the command of Gen. Wobersnow, were in full march to join him also. They write from Francfort on the Oder, of June 18. thus. "Since the Prussians have passed the Warta to march towards Poland, the Russians have again entered the Anterior Pomerania with a corps of 10 or 12,000 men, and their light troops have already appeared at the gates of Dramburg and Stargard. As it is not likely that they intend to advance to Stettin with so feeble a corps, many think that they have a design upon Colberg; while others, on the contrary, pretend, that this detached body is principally destined to cover the motions of their grand army."

From NAPLES they write, that among the curiosities discovered at Herculaneum, is a bust of Plato the philosopher.

On the 5th of May, Adm. Boscawen sailed from Malaga in Spain, with several British men of war, to join Adm. Broderick, lying off TOULON in the Mediterranean, and take the chief command there. They write from Toulon, that after this junction they could sometimes discern twenty-three, sometimes twenty-six British ships in that squadron. The following letter from on board the Namur, dated June 8. gives the only piece of further news worth mentioning which has come from that side. "We are cruising off Toulon, where we have been ever since the 10th of May, keeping in the French fleet. We see the

French ſhips in the harbour every day. They are eleven in number, with their ſails bent, and two others repairing; but we are of opinion they will not come out while we ſtay here.—— The 6th of this inſtant we give chace to two French frigates that were going in to Toulon, and cut them off from the harbour; ſo they were obliged to anchor in a ſmall bay; whither the Admiral ordered the Culloden, of 74 guns, Capt. Smith Callis; the Conqueror, of 70, Capt. Harland, and the Jerſey, of 60, Capt. Barker, in order to deſtroy them. They were ſupported by four batteries on the ſhore, ſo that it was found impracticable; and our ſhips, by the aſſiſtance of the boats of the fleet, were got out again, after an engagement with the batteries and the two frigates for an hour and a quarter. The Culloden had her mizenmaſt ſhot away, and fifteen men killed; the Conqueror had two men killed; and the Jerſey nine killed, and two or three more ſince dead of their wounds. The above three ſhips are refitted, and ready for any ſervice. Thank God, the fleet is healthy, and all in good ſpirits. We are thirteen ſail of the line; and the two that the French are fitting makes them the ſame number. We are looking at them at about eight or nine miles diſtance."

The FRENCH are daily increaſing their naval force. They have two firſt-rates building, and near finiſhed, at Toulon, one of them of 116 guns, called *L'Inflexible*, and the other of 110, named *Le Diable*, beſides other ſhips of the line. Another firſt-rate is near finiſhed at Breſt, called *Le Louis Royal*, ſaid to mount 120 guns.

Accounts from France are ſtill full of the vaſt preparations making there for an invaſion of G. Britain. A letter from Paris, dated June 22. is as follows. "The armament of Breſt and Rochefort is nearly complete. It conſiſts of 30 ſhips of the line from 80 to 60 guns, 18 frigates, 16 bomb-ketches and fireſhips, 150 flat bottomed boats equipped, and 140 large tranſports." Adm. Hawke, who cruiſes off the French coaſt with a numerous fleet, lately ſent advice to London, that there were in Breſt water alone twenty ſhips of the line, five of them of 80 guns each, the reſt of 74, 64, and 60 guns, and two frigates. Some more Britiſh men of war have ſince been ſent to reinforce Adm. Hawke. [324.]

The following is given us as a letter from the HAGUE, dated June 10. "Mr Yorke, in a conference he had ſome few days ago with ſeveral members of the government, ſignified to them, that he had orders to declare, on the part of the King his maſter, that if the armament making in the ports of France ſhould be really deſtined on the coaſts of his kingdom, his Majeſty hoped, that the States-General would fulfil their engagements, as they had always punctually done, and be ready to furniſh, on the firſt requiſition, the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaties, in caſe of an hoſtile invaſion on the part of France."

We have had no advices concerning the coaſt of AFRICA for ſome time, except that ſeveral veſſels from *Senegal* and *Goree*, loaded with ſlaves, have arrived at the Britiſh plantations in the American iſlands.

Our readers have already ſeen the account publiſhed in France of the late tranſactions in the EAST INDIES [145.], and alſo that received in Denmark [206.]. We ſhall now give thoſe lately arrived from the Britiſh ſettlements in that quarter.

Madraſs, March 22. 1758. The fortifications of Madraſs are not finiſhed; they are making a ravelin before the water-gate. It is reported that there are 2000 European troops in Pondicherry, beſides what are under Meſſ Law and Buſſy in Golconda and Bengal; and that M. de Lally is daily expected from Mauritius with twenty-five ſail of ſhips, and 2000 land-troops.

Madraſs, May 22. Advice is received, that on the 22d of April, M. de Lally had arrived on the coaſt, with nine ſhips of the line, and two frigates. Seven of theſe veſſels anchored in the road of Fort St David's on the 28th. Two were ſtationed in the offing, towards the north-eaſt, and two ſent to Pondicherry, where they ſet on ſhore M. de Lally and ſome troops, the number not known. The two Engliſh 20 gun ſhips, Triton and Bridgwater, were in the road of St David's, when the French fleet came there, ſo were obliged to run aſhore, by which means both

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crews, and moſt of the ſtores, were ſaved, and got into Fort St David's. On the morning of April 29. boats from Pondicherry were bringing to land the ſoldiers, but fled on Adm. Pocock's appearing with his ſquadron, conſiſting of the Yarmouth, Eliſabeth, Tyger, Weymouth, Salisbury, Cumberland, Queenborough, and Protector. The French weighed, and bore to the northward, to avoid coming to action; but at two in the afternoon, Adm. Pocock came up with them, and had a hot engagement for two hours; during moſt part of which, the Zodiack of 74 guns, commanded by M. d'Apſche, Chef d'Eſcadre, the Bien-aime of 64, and the Comte de Provence of 74, engaged the ſhip in which Adm. Pocock was; but he acquitted himſelf ſo gallantly, that the Zodiack was forced to bear away, and the example was followed by the reſt of the fleet. Adm. Pocock had only five ſhips in the action, the reſt not being near enough; but with theſe he purſued the French till night, when they put out their lights. They alſo outſailed him, as the rigging of his ſhips had been much damaged in the engagement. On board the Admiral's ſhip, 7 men were killed, and 32 wounded; in the other four ſhips 22 were killed, and 55 wounded. The loſs of the French is judged to be much more conſiderable, as the ſhips were crouded with men, and our people aimed at the hulls. The Bien-aime was ſo much ſhattered, that they were obliged to run her aſhore at Alimperva, and many of the crew were ſaid to be drowned. The two French ſhips ſtationed to the N. E. were not in the engagement. The French fleet got into Pondicherry, having paſſed ours in the night.

June 22. Advice was this day received at Madraſs, that Cudalore and Fort St David's had both ſurrendered to the French. M. de Lally, it ſeems, has authority to act in all military affairs, independent of the governor of Pondicherry: by which means the diſputes and delays that have often retarded the progreſs of troops in India, are all avoided; ſo that he took the field almoſt as ſoon as he landed. Cudalore was ill fortified, and could make no reſiſtance; but it was expected, that Fort St David's would have held out till Adm. Pocock could have repaired the damage done to his veſſels, and have come to its relief, as it was well fortified, and had a ſtrong garriſon; but it ſurrendered in twelve days, there being in it no place that was bomb-proof, to ſhelter the men, ſo that great numbers were killed, and there was freſh water for two days only; ſo that the garriſon, being obliged to drink ſalt water for ten days, were ſo afflicted with ſevere ſickneſs, that few were fit for duty. It ſurrendered on the 2d of June. It is ſaid M. de Lally had then with him about 3000 Europeans.

Private letters from Madraſs run thus, ſome without any date.

After the engagement of April 29. Adm. Pocock endeavoured to return to Fort St David's; but his rigging had been ſo much damaged, that he had the greateſt difficulty in working to the windward, and was twice blown as far as lat. 4. But at laſt he got to Madraſs road, where a court-martial was held on the captains of the Cumberland, Weymouth, and Newcaſtle, for not having done their duty in the late action. One of them was broke, and one ſuſpended till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known. But Capt. Brereton of the Cumberland was only ſentenced to loſe a year's rank, as he had joined the Admiral before the engagement was over.

Adm. Pocock having repaired what damage his ſhips had ſuffered, and made theſe examples of ſuch as had not done their duty, ſailed again to attack the French fleet; which he found, Aug. 3. off Carical. The French engaged at firſt with much warmth, but ſtood off in about a quarter of an hour after, and made only a running fight, and got into the road of Pondicherry. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was Com. Stevens, who received a muſket-ball in the ſhoulder, but was in good ſpirits and likely to do well. Capt. Martin was alſo wounded in the leg by a ſplinter. The loſs of the French is ſaid to be very great; and their running away ſeems to be an acknowledgment of it. Capt. Brereton was in this ſecond engagement, and behaved very well.

In July ſome of our men that had been taken by the French made their eſcape, and reported that the French had loſt 700 men in the ſea-fight. It is reported that M. de Lally borrowed 40,000l. of the Dutch at Portanova; but they deny the truth of this. However that be, it is certain he ſeized a large Dutch veſſel that had about fourſcore thouſand pound in ſpecie aboard, and gave bills for the amount on the French company; as alſo for the value of the ſhip, which was to be converted into a man of war of 60 guns.

The King of Tanjore had in the laſt war given an obligation to the French for a conſiderable ſum of money, but never paid any part of it. The payment of this was now demanded, and refuſed; on which the French marched to Tanjore, but ſoon left it again; and it was reported that the Tanjorines had totally defeated him, and taken all his artillery. On this all the troops at Madraſs, to the number of about 1000 men, marched, in hopes of deſtroying the remnant of the French army; but they had not gone far, before they heard the French had ſuffered little; ſo it was thought requiſite for our troops to return ſpeedily to Madraſs.

Fort St George, Sept. 7. After the French had taken Fort St David, happily for us here they determined to go to the ſouthward, and attack Trichinapoly, where we have a good garriſon, and ſince the laſt war about 400 priſoners of theirs; after the taking of which they were to come here. This has drawn upon them very conſiderable difficulties, and has relieved us from a great deal of that anxiety which we were under. The King of Tanjore, through whoſe country their route to Trichinapoly lay, being rich, and the Monſieurs being, as is moſt probable, in great want of money, and of conſiderable proviſions,

and

and of cattle for drawing their train, and of carriages for their baggage, they made no ceremony of making a demand upon him for money, and whatever else they wanted. Their force was too considerable to suffer him to give them a denial, so he paid them some part of their demands; but these rising with their necessity, as fast as he supplied them, he began to look upon these people as no less the rude invaders of his own country, than the enemies of his allies the English; he therefore became less complaisant to them; and thereupon M. Lally determined to humble this monarch, and possess himself of his treasures at once. The French laid siege to the city of Tanjore in form, and a breach was actually made in the walls; but the besiegers could not take the advantage of it quickly, as the ditch was deep and wide. The Tanjorines seeing thus their goods, their King, their wives and children, threatened with ruin, they were routed to despair, and therefore they determined to have recourse to hidden deceit as well as to open force. The plan was concerted by the famous Gen. Monagee. It is needless to give you many particulars; but Gen. Lally himself, who very narrowly escaped, doth say, that it was one of the best schemes that could be devised, and if a mere accident had not prevented the accomplishment of it, that very few of his army would have escaped. A chosen company of 50 Tanjorines found means to insist themselves with the French as Seapoys, a soldiery of which the armies in this country are chiefly composed, and they were to have been joined by 50 more in a few hours; when, by some careless accident, a musket happened to go off near the tent where M. Lally then was with his principal officers, and near to where the 50 Seapoys were waiting for the arrival of their companions to be reviewed together by the General. This accident so alarmed these men, struck no doubt with the consciousness of the bloody business which they were about to perform, that they suspected themselves to be discovered; but intrepid as they were in the execution of their purpose, they determined not to fail a useless sacrifice to their enemies, they rushed into the General's tent, and one of them made a blow at him with his scymitar, which must have cut him down at once, had he not with great dexterity warded it off; some officers of his however fell, and then the whole camp was alarmed. This was soon discovered by the Tanjore general Monagee, who was then got out of the city with his army, and expected to receive the appointed signal from his fine assassins when they should begin the tragedy. Though he saw there was something amiss, he instantly attacked them with all his forces, though with less advantage than he expected. The French had been reduced to great straits for want of provisions for several days before this, which now added to their distress, and made the consternation the greater; they were soon put into disorder by the desperate attack of the Tanjorines, and Lally himself was several times in great peril of his life endeavouring to rally them; but finding this very difficult, and sensible of the distress to which he must soon be reduced for want of provisions in an enemy's country, he resolved upon a quick retreat. The want of draught-cattle for his heavy cannon, put him under the necessity of spiking them up; and leaving them behind, he set out towards the sea-coast, with his baggage and field-pieces; but most of these he is also said to have left in the hands of the Tanjorines, who pursued him about 50 miles. His loss of men is supposed to be from 3 to 400 Europeans, of about 2500 he is said to have carried up with him. He is now returning to Pondicherry with his forces, instead of making any attack upon Trichinapoly. What he may do next, a short time will discover; but though his loss has not been very considerable, it may however be of very ill consequence to his affairs, that his victories and reputation have met with this check; especially since it has been from black forces alone; for they had no Europeans to assist them, but a few gunners and serjeants, which the commandant of Trichinapoly had sent to Tanjore a few days before.

Bengal, June 23. The Hardwick, Capt. Samson, arrived this day from England. By this ship we found the directors had appointed Col. Clive governor: but that, in case he had left the place, we were to have had a government with one head more than ever Cerberus had, as four gentlemen were to have taken the government alternately. By this ship we also have advice of the reinforcements coming from England. Mess. Law and de Bussy are assembling their forces to attack us in these parts, and are raising factions against the present nabob.

Bombay, July 1. Mr George Scot, a member of council, died. It was expected his place would have been filled up, as usual, by the eldest servant; but it is kept vacant, contrary to the company's established rules: so that the majority of the council are all one family; three of them being brothers in law, and two more, and the secretary, connected by marriage to that family.

Sept. 15. The Latham, Capt. Foot, arrived here from Mocha, laden with coffee, but wanted 300 bales of her intended cargo, the incursions of the wild Arabs having disturbed the commerce there.

Sept. 25. Provisions are excessively dear, and our soldiers desert daily. We have 2000 men in daily pay for our fortifications, yet they advance very slowly; but Mr Byfeld's large warehouses advance briskly, and the governor's new house is finished all except the marble, which is daily expected from England. This house costs the company about 30,000 l.

Anjengo, Sept. 2. The ship Pitt, Capt. Wilson, from England, called here, and sailed the same day for Madrass, having Col. Draper on board, who had lost many men by sickness. They learned here, that Adm. Pocock was cruising to the northward of Carical, to protect the ships expected from England; so they sailed immediately for Madrass.

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As to affairs in AMERICA, it is not doubted but our readers will be pleased to see at large the following proclamation iſſued by the governor of the infant Britiſh colony of *Nova Scotia.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By his Excellency CHARLES LAWRENCE, Eſq; Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of Nova Scotia, or Acadie, in America, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHereas, ſince the iſſuing of the proclamation, dated Oct. 12. 1758, relative to ſettling the vacant lands in this province, I have been informed by Thomas Hancock, Eſq; agent for the affairs of Nova Scotia, at Boſton, That ſundry applications have been made to him in conſequence thereof, by perſons who are deſirous of ſettling the ſaid lands, and of knowing, what particular encouragement the government will give them? whether any allowance of proviſions will be given at their firſt ſettlement? what quantity of land will be given to each perſon? what quitrent they are to pay? what the conſtitution of the government is? whether any, and what taxes are to be paid? and, whether they will be allowed the free exerciſe of their religion?

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby declaring, in anſwer to the ſaid inquiries, That, by his Majeſty's royal inſtructions to me, I am impowered to make grants in the following proportions, *viz.*

That townſhips are to conſiſt of one hundred thouſand acres of land, or about twelve miles ſquare: That they do include the beſt and moſt profitable lands and ſalts, that they do comprehend ſuch rivers as may be at or near ſuch ſettlements, and do extend as far up into the country as conveniently may be, taking in a neceſſary part of the ſea-coaſt.

That the quantities of land granted, will be in proportion to the abilities of the ſettlers to plant, cultivate, or incloſe the ſame, *viz.* That one hundred acres of wild woodlands will be allowed to every perſon, being maſter or miſtreſs of a family, for himſelf or herſelf, and fifty acres for every white or black man, woman, or child, of which ſuch perſon's family ſhall conſiſt, at the actual time of making the grant; ſubject to the payment of a quitrent of one thilling Sterling *per annum*, for every fifty acres; ſuch quitrent to commence at the expiration of ten years from the date of each grant, and to be paid for his Majeſty's uſe, to his receiver-general at Halifax, or to his deputy upon the ſpot.

That the grantees will be obliged by their grant, to plant, cultivate, improve, or incloſe, one third part of their lands within the ſpace of ten years, another third part within the ſpace of twenty years, and the remaining third within the ſpace of thirty years, from the date of their grants.

That no one perſon can poſſeſs more than one thouſand acres (by grant) in his or her own name.

That every grantee, upon giving proof that he or ſhe has fulfilled the terms and conditions of his or her grant, ſhall be intitled to another grant, in the proportion and upon the conditions above mentioned.

That the lands propoſed to be ſettled, ſituated on the bay of Fundi, as expreſſed in the former proclamation, will be diſtributed with ſuch proportions of interval plough land, mowing land, and paſture, as will be ſufficient to maintain the reſpective families that ſhall be eſtabliſhed thereon: which plough lands, &c. produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. and have been cultivated for more than one hundred years paſt, never failing of crops, nor needing to be manured.

That the government of Nova Scotia is conſtituted like thoſe of the neighbouring colonies; the legiſlature conſiſting of governor, council, and aſſembly; and every townſhip ſo ſoon as it ſhall conſiſt of fifty families, will be intitled to ſend two repreſentatives to the general aſſembly. The courts of juſtice are alſo conſtituted in like manner with thoſe of the Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, and the other northern colonies.

That as to the article of religion, full liberty of conſcience, both by his Majeſty's royal inſtructions, and a late act of the general aſſembly of this province, is ſecured to perſons of all perſuaſions, Papiſts excepted; as may more fully appear by the following abſtract of the ſaid act, *viz.*

"Proteſtants diſſenting from the church of England, whether they be Calviniſts, Lutherans, Quakers, or under what denomination ſoever, ſhall have free liberty of conſcience, and may erect and build meeting-houſes for public worſhip, and may chuſe and elect miniſters for the carrying on divine ſervice, and adminiſtration of the ſacraments, according to their ſeveral opinions; and all contracts made between their miniſters and their congregations, for the ſupport of the miniſtry, are hereby declared valid, and ſhall have their full force and effect, according to the tenor and conditions thereof: and all ſuch diſſenters ſhall be exempted from any rates or taxes to be made and levied for the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed church of England."

That no taxes have hitherto been laid upon his Majeſty's ſubjects within this province; nor are there any fees of office taken upon paſſing the grants of land.

That I am not authoriſed to offer any bounty of proviſions.

And I do hereby declare, That I am ready to lay out the lands, and to make grants immediately, under the conditions above deſcribed; or to receive and tranſmit to the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, in order that the ſame may be laid before his Majeſty for his approbation, ſuch further propoſals as may be

offered by any body of people, for settling an entire township, under other conditions, that they may conceive more advantageous to the undertakers.

That forts are established in the neighbourhood of the lands proposed to be settled, and are garrisoned by his Majesty's troops with a view of their giving all manner of aid and protection to the settlers, if the latter there should be any need.

Given in the council chamber of Halifax, the 11th day of January 1759, in the 32d year of his Majesty's reign. CHA. LAWRENCE.

By his Excellency's command, with the advice of his Majesty's council,

Jn° Duport, Sec' Con.'

GOD save the KING.

All our advices from North America are full of the preparations making for the expeditions against Quebec, Ticonderoga and Crown-point, and Niagara. By late accounts, the provincials raised by the several governments, were on their march to their respective rendezvouses; those of Boston having been sent to Louisburg and Nova Scotia, to garrison those places, in the room of the regular troops, who were to go on board the fleet for Quebec. The squadron under Rear-Adm. Holmes that sailed from Spithead on the 14th of February, and that under Vice-Adm. Saunders that sailed thence on the 17th of that month, both arrived safe at Louisburg and Halifax before the middle of May; as did also Gen. Wolfe and Brig. Townshend. The troops for the Quebec expedition had arrived from New York; and the whole armament was ready by the end of the month. In the mean time Com. Durell, with five ships of the line and four frigates, having on board 700 men, besides marines, was sent up the river St Lawrence, in order to attack a small island, well fortified, belonging to the French. This, we are assured, he carried without opposition, the enemy having surrendered on his first appearance. Our last advices are, that Adm. Saunders sailed up the river St Lawrence on the 6th of June; and that it was not doubted but the expedition against Quebec would succeed. The following is given us as a list of his fleet, exclusive of the ships under Com. Durell, *viz.* Neptune of 90 guns, Vice-Adm. Saunders; Dublin, of 74, Rear Adm. Holmes; Northumberland, of 74, Com. Lord Colvill; Wartpite and Royal William, of 80 each; Conqueror, Stirling-castle, Orford, Somerset, and Terrible, of 74 each; Alcide, Medway, Bedford, Prince Frederick, Intrepid, and Shrewsbury, of 64 each; Prince of Orange, of 60; Sutherland and Centurion, of 50 each; Eurus, Diana, and Lizard, of 36 each; Seahorse, Arundel, Portmahon, Success, and Kennington, of 20 each; Cormorant, of 16; Racehorse, Strombulo, and Vesuvius, fireships; and Baltimore and Pelican, bombs; besides transports, having on board the regular troops, and a large detachment of the train of artillery, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Wolfe.

The last advices from New York bear, that Gen. Amherst, with the troops destined for the expedition against Ticonderoga, were on their march to Lake George; and that an expedition up the Mohawks river was much talked of, under the command of Brig. Gage.

Sir William Johnson has had a meeting, at Bonnojohary, with between 4 and 500 Indians, amongst whom were deputies from four other nations, besides those of the six nations. They all declared their intentions of joining the British troops against the French in the approaching campaign.

The following pieces, published in a London gazette extraordinary, shew the issue of the expedition against *Guadalupe*.

Whitehall, June 14. 1759. Yesterday morning Col. Clavering, and Capt. Leslie, late commander of his Majesty's ship the Buckingham, arrived with letters from the Hon. Gen. Barrington, and Commodore Moore, to the Rt Hon. Mr Secretary Pitt, of which the following are extracts.

From Gen. Barrington, dated, Head Quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, May 9. 1759.

IN my last letter of March 6. I had the honour to acquaint you, that the troops under my command at Guadalupe (except the garrison of Fort Royal) were all imbarked, with their baggage, &c. without the loss of a man. The fleet sailed the next morning for Fort Louis; but, from the very great difficulty of turning to windward, were not able to reach it till the 11th,

at

at four in the afternoon; when all the ships of war, but only twenty-five of the transports, came to an anchor, the others were either driven much to leeward, or prevented by the winds and strong currents from weathering the point of the Saintes.

I went on shore at Fort Louis that evening to see the fort, and the works carrying on by the detachment that had already been sent thither from Basseterre.

On the 12th I went in a boat to reconnoitre the two coasts of this bay, as well the Grande Terre side, as that of Guadalupe, to find a proper place for making a descent: but Com. Moore having acquainted me in the evening of that day, that he had received certain intelligence of a French squadron of ships of war, consisting of nine sail of the line and two frigates, being seen to the northward of Barbadoes, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this place, with all the ships of war under his command, and go into Prince Rupert's bay, in the island of Dominico, as a situation more advantageous for the protection of Basseterre, and this place, as well as the English islands, I thought it advisable the next day to call together the general officers, to consider what, in our present situation, was best to be done; and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided state of the troops by the separation of the transports, the weak state of Fort Louis, and the impossibility of supplying it with water but from the ships, and the many other difficulties which then appeared, that it would be most for his Majesty's service, and the honour of his arms, to do the utmost to keep possession of the fort, and to wait some further intelligence of the motions of the enemy.

Com. Moore sailed the next morning for Pr. Rupert's bay, with all the ships of war, except the Rochuck of 20 guns, which he left, as some protection to the transports.

From this time to the 17th I continued to direct works to be made for the security of the camp, and for the shipping, as well as strengthening the lines; when, the chief engineer, who was on board one of the transports that could not before get up, being arrived, and having made to me a report of the weakness of the fort, I thought it necessary to call a council of war to consider the state thereof; and it being debated, whether the fort might not be made tenible, and kept as a garrison for his Majesty's service, on a more circumscribed plan, though it appeared impossible to keep it in the present extent of it, it was determined, after much consideration, that from its weakness and bad construction, its being commanded by several heights very contiguous to it, as well as the great difficulty (I may indeed say the impossibility) of procuring for the present, and establishing a constant supply of water, and other more necessary things for the support and defence of a garrison in this part of the world, not to be tenible. However, sir, I was determined to hold it, until some future event might convince me what was best to be done for his Majesty's service.

I reflected on the state of the army under my command, and of the little probability there was of succeeding in any attempt of reducing the country by the troops I had, without the assistance of the ships of war to cover them in landing. But, however, I determined to make a descent on the coast of Grande Terre; and for that purpose I ordered Col. Crump, with a detachment consisting of 600 men, to go in some of the transports, that carried most guns, and endeavour to land between the towns of St Anne and St François, and destroy the batteries and cannon; which was happily executed with very little loss.

As I imagined, by my sending Col. Crump to attack the towns of St Anne and St François, the enemy would be obliged to detach some of their troops from the post of Gosier, I ordered, two days after he sailed, the only 300 men I had left, to be put on board transports, and lie off that town; and in the morning of the 29th I went to reconnoitre the battery and intrenchments; and perceiving that the enemy appeared less numerous than for some time before, I made a disposition for forcing them by two different attacks. This was executed the next morning at sun-rising, with great spirit and resolution, by the troops; and notwithstanding the fire of the enemy from their intrenchments and battery, both were soon carried, with little loss, and the enemy drove into the woods. The troops immediately destroyed the cannon and battery, with the town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the detachment to force its way to Fort Louis; and, at the same time, sent orders for the garrison to make two sallies, one to the right, in order to put the enemy between two fires, and the other to attack their lines, as I knew that which I had just made would oblige them to send troops to oppose our passage on that side. The first was made; but the latter, by some mistake, was not executed; which had it been done, we must inevitably have been in possession of their lines. The detachment from Gosier forced their passage with some loss, notwithstanding a very strong pass that the enemy were possessed of, and took possession of a battery of three twenty four pounders, which would, the next day, have played on our camp.

Governor Desbrisay, whom I had left at Fort Royal in Basseterre, having been killed by the blowing up of some cartridges that took fire from the wadding of a twenty-four pounder that was discharged from the upper bastion of Fort Royal, at a body of the enemy, on the 23d of March, I appointed Major Melvill, who commanded the detachment of the 38th regiment from the Leeward islands, to be governor in his room. Major Trollope, a lieutenant of the 63d regiment, and two private men, were likewise killed by this accident; and a captain, another lieutenant, and three men, wounded; and the parapet of that bastion levelled with the ground by the explosion.

At the ſame time that I was acquainted with this accident, I was told, that the enemy had erected a bomb-battery, and thrown ſeveral ſhells into the fort; and that they had, for ſome time paſt, been working, as the garriſon ſuſpected, upon another battery; I therefore ordered Gov. Melvill to cauſe a ſortie to be made from the garriſon, in order to deſtroy it. Accordingly a detachment of 300 men ſallied out under the command of Capt. Homer, on the 11th of April, and without much difficulty forced the enemy's intrenchments, and got into the work; which proved to be a battery of ſix eighteen pounders, and one twelve, nearly completed. Our people ſpiked the guns, and returned to the garriſon, with the loſs of only ſix men killed and ſix wounded.

As I thought the fort, by this accident, might want the aſſiſtance of the chief engineer, I ſent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, that no time might be loſt in putting it again into a proper ſtate of defence.

The remaining part of the tranſports, with the troops, being now arrived; one having come on the 23d of March, and the other by one or two in a day; as I had long intended, ſo ſoon as it was in my power, to make an attack on the Guadaloupe ſide, as the enemy had there ſome poſts of little conſequence, I formed, upon the information of ſome negroes, who promiſed to conduct the troops in flat bottom boats by night, a deſign of ſurpriſing Petit Bourg, Gueyave, and St Marie's, at the ſame time. The firſt was to be effected by Brig. Crump, who the moment he had made himſelf maſter of it, was to march to Bay Mahaut, and deſtroy the batteries there, as well as a large magazine of proviſions that the enemy had collected from the Dutch, and to hinder any more arriving: The latter, under Brig. Clavering, after he had ſurpriſed St Marie's, and Gueyave, was to march into the Capeſterre, and reduce that fine country. The ſucceſs of this appeared, not only to me, but to the gentlemen who were to execute it, almoſt infallible. But the night proved ſo bad, and the negro-conductors were ſo frightened, that they ran ſeveral of the boats on the ſhoals, of which that coaſt is full; ſo that though Brig. Clavering did land with about 80 men, yet the place was ſo full of mangroves, and ſo deep in mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the enemy's diſcovering our deſign.

This obliged me to attempt by force, what could not be effected upon the ſurpriſe plan; but as I was then laid up in a moſt ſevere fit of the gout, in my feet, head, and ſtomach, I ſent Brigs Clavering and Crump to reconnoitre the coaſt near Arnoville; and upon their report, I ordered 1300 regulars, and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, to land under the protection of the Woolwich man of war. What happened afterwards, you will ſee by the following letter, which I received at Petit Bourg from Brig. Clavering, on the 25th of April.

At M. Poyen's, Capeſterre, Guadalupe, April 24.

SIR,

ON Thurſday, April 12. at day-break, I landed with the troops which you put under my orders, conſiſting of 1300 men, excluſive of the Antigua volunteers, at a bay not far diſtant from Arnoville. The enemy made no oppoſition to our landing; but retired, as our troops advanced, to very ſtrong intrenchments behind the river Le Cour. This poſt was to them of the greateſt importance, as it covered the whole country to the bay Mahaut, where their proviſions and ſupplies of all ſorts were landed from St Euſtatia; and therefore they had very early taken poſſeſſion of it, and had ſpared no pains to ſtrengthen it, though the ſituation was ſuch as required very little aſſiſtance from art. The river was only acceſſible at two narrow paſſes, on account of a morais covered with mangroves; and theſe places they had occupied with a redoubt and well-paliſaded intrenchments, defended with cannon, and all the militia of that part of the country. We could only approach them in a very contracted front, which was at laſt reduced to the breadth of the roads, interſected with deep and wide ditches. Our artillery, which conſiſted of four field-pieces and two howitzers, were ordered to keep a conſtant fire on the top of the intrenchmentes, to cover the attack made by Durouré's regiment and the highlanders; who, on this occaſion, behaved with the greateſt coolneſs and reſolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular platoon firing. This behaviour ſo intimidated the enemy, that they abandoned the firſt intrenchment on the left, into which the highlanders threw themſelves, ſword-in-hand, and purſued the enemy, with part of Durouré's regiment, into the redoubt.

The enemy ſtill kept their ground at their intrenchments on the right, from whence they annoyed our people very much, both with muſquetry and cannon; and though thoſe who had carried the firſt intrenchments had got into their rear, yet, till a bridge could be made to paſs the river, they could not get round to attack this poſt. This took us up near half an hour; but, however, we got up time enough to take near 70 of the enemy priſoners, as they were endeavouring to make their eſcape, amongſt whom were ſome of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of the iſland.

We found in both the intrenchments ſix pieces of cannon. Our loſs was one officer and 13 men killed, and 2 officers and 52 men wounded.

So ſoon as the ditches could be filled up for the paſſage of the artillery, we proceeded on our march towards Petit Bourg. A conſiderable number of the enemy had lined an intrenchment about half a mile on the left of the road; but when they perceived we were endeavouring to ſurround them, they abandoned it, keeping always about 200 yards in our front, ſetting fire to the ſugar-canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the road, to avoid any accident to our powder.

The troops arrived late on the banks of the river

river Lezard, behind which, at the only ford, the enemy had thrown up very ſtrong intrenchments, protected with four pieces of cannon on the hill behind them.

Having reconnoitred the ſide of the river, and finding it might coſt us very dear to force the paſſage at the ford, I therefore kept up their attention all the night by firing into their lines; during which time I got two canoes conveyed about a mile and a half down the river; where being launched, we ferried over, before break of day in the morning, a ſufficient number of men to attack them in flank, whilſt we ſhould do the ſame in front. The enemy ſoon perceived their danger, and left their intrenchments with the greateſt precipitation.

Thus we paſſed without the loſs of a man, ſtill purſuing them to Petit Bourg, which place they had fortified with lines, and a redoubt filled with cannon.

We found Capt. Uvedale there, in the Granada bomb, throwing ſhells into the fort. The enemy did not remain in it long when they ſaw our intention of occupying the heights round them, but left us maſters of that, and the port, with all the cannon round the place.

We halted here the 14th to get proviſions for the troops.

On the 15th, at day-break, Brig. Crump was detached with 700 men to the bay Mahaut, and at the ſame time Capt. Stiel with 100 to Guoyave, about ſeven miles in our front, to deſtroy a battery there. The panic of the enemy was ſuch, that they only diſcharged their cannon at him, and abandoned a poſt that might have been defended againſt an army. He nailed up ſeven pieces of cannon, and returned the ſame evening to Petit Bourg. Brig. Crump returned likewiſe the next day with his detachment from the bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandoned. Theſe he burnt, with an immenſe quantity of proviſions, that had been landed there by the Dutch, and reduced the whole country, as far as Petit Bourg.

The heavy rains on the ſucceeding days had ſo ſwelled the rivers, that it was impoſſible for the troops to advance: however, this delay gave us an opportunity of ſtrengthening the poſt at Petit Bourg.

On the 18th in the evening the Antigua volunteers took poſſeſſion again of Guoyave: they were ſupported early the next morning by a detachment commanded by Lt-Col. Barlow, who had orders to repair the road, for the paſſage of the cannon.

On the 20th, after leaving 250 men to guard Petit Bourg; the remaining part of the detachment, with the cannon, moved on to Guoyave, in order to proceed afterwards to St Marie's, where we were informed the enemy were collecting their whole force to oppoſe us, and had likewiſe thrown up intrenchments and made barricadoes on the road, to prevent our approach to it. We were not long before we perceived them; but, at the ſame time, we found, as well by our own obſervation, as by the information of the guides, that it was not impoſſible to get into their rear, by roads the enemy thought impracticable, and conſequently had guarded with very little care.

A detachment was immediately formed under Col. Barlow, for this ſervice, and orders were ſent to haſten the march of the artillery, which, from the badneſs of the roads, had not been able to get up. The firſt ſhot from our cannon placed very near their intrenchment, with the alarm that was given by our detachment in the rear, made the enemy very ſoon ſenſible of the dangerous ſituation they were in; and indeed their precipitate flight only ſaved them from being all taken priſoners.

We purſued them as far as the heights of St Marie's, where we again formed our men for a freſh attack on the lines and batteries there.

Whilſt the barricadoes were levelling for the artillery, we attempted a ſecond time to paſs the woods and precipices that covered the flanks of the enemy's lines; but before we could get up our cannon, they perceived this movement, and began to quit their lines to oppoſe it; which made us reſolve, without any further delay, to attack them immediately in front: and it was accordingly executed with the greateſt vivacity, notwithſtanding the conſtant firing both of their cannon and mouſquetry. They abandoned here all their artillery, and went off in ſo much confuſion, that they never afterwards appeared before us.

We took up our quarters at St Marie's that night, and the next day entered the Capeſterre, which is the richeſt and moſt beautiful part of this or any other country in the Weſt Indies. Eight hundred and ſeventy negroes, belonging to one man only, ſurrendered this day.

Here Meſſ. de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the iſland, met me, to know the terms you would grant them; and as I accompanied them to Petit Bourg the next day, and there preſented them to you, it is not neceſſary for me to mention any tranſaction ſince that time.

I cannot however conclude, without doing juſtice to thoſe, to whoſe merit is due the ſucceſs that has attended the King's arms on this occaſion; I mean, the ſpirit and conſtancy of the troops; to Brig. Crump, without whoſe concurrence I never undertook any thing; but chiefly to yourſelf, Sir, who planned the whole enterpriſe, and who furniſhed me with all theſe means, without which, neither bravery nor prudence can little avail.

I have the honour to be, *&c.*

J. CLAVERING.

The above is a journal of every thing that has paſſed in the military way ſince the letter I had the honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of March. What has happened ſince in regard to the capitulation, I beg leave to refer you to my other letter of this date.

I have the honour to be, *&c.*

J. BARRINGTON.

From

From Gen. Barrington, dated, Head Quarters, in the Capeſterre, Guadalupe, May 9. 1759.

I Have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that by great perſeverance, and changing entirely the nature of the war, by carrying it on by detachments, I have at length made myſelf maſter of Guadalupe and Grande Terre. This is a work, Sir, that, I believe, the moſt ſanguine conſidering our total ſeparation from the fleet) could not expect to have been performed by ſo ſmall a body of men.

I ſhall not in this trouble you with the detail, as I have done myſelf the honour of ſending it to you in my other letter. I ſhall only ſay in general, that the great good conduct and zeal of Brigs Clavering and Crump, and the bravery of the troops, got the better of every difficulty; forced the enemy in all their intrenchments, and ſtorm paſſes; took fifty pieces of cannon, and advanced as far as the Capeſterre, the only remaining uncondered part of the country. This at laſt brought the enemy to terms. My ſituation was ſuch, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, that what was done ſhould not be procraſtinated, as I was determined to grant no truce for time enough for the inhabitants to recover from their fears. Mr Moore was abſent; the thing preſſed, and ſome reſolution was to be taken immediately. That which I took, was according to the beſt of my underſtanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

I believe, Sir, the infinite conſequence and value of Guadalupe and Grande Terre, is not perfectly known in England, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more ſugar grown here than in all the Leeward iſlands put together, beſides great quantities of cotton and coffee. The country, eſpecially the Capeſterre, the fineſt I ever ſaw, watered with good rivers every mile or two; and a port belonging to it, where all the navy of England may ride ſafe from hurricanes. All this can be explained much better, than I can by letter, by Brig Clavering, whoſe intimate zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, and talents as a ſoldier, I hope will recommend him to protection. Such men are rare; and I think I may venture to aſſure you, there are few things in our proviſion, that he is not equal to, if it ſhould be thought fit to honour him with the execution of any future commands.

I have appointed Col. Crump to the government, who, ſince Gov. Haldane left us, I have made act as a brigadier. His merit is very great, both as a ſoldier, and a man of judgment. He is of this part of the world, underſtands the trade, cuſtoms, and genius of the people, and as he thinks nobly and diſintereſtedly, he would not have accepted of the government, but in hopes of advancing himſelf in the army by that means. I cannot ſay, how very uſeful, and how much our ſucceſs are owing to his good conduct, and great zeal.

As I have now nothing to fear from the Iſland, I am repairing, as well as I can, Fort Louis, and fortifying the iſle of Cochon for the greater ſecurity of the harbour. The poor people here are in a miſerable condition, but I ſhall do every thing in my power to procure them the things they want.

I have the honour to ſend you incloſed the capitulation of the governor, as well as that of the inhabitants. The latter have behaved, in all their dealings with great candour; and it is a juſtice I owe them, to acquaint you with it.

It has not as yet been poſſible for me to go round the iſlands, to ſee the different poſts that muſt be occupied; I therefore cannot yet determine the exact number of troops that will be neceſſary to be left for their defence.

The great aſſiſtance I have received from Capt Lyon, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Roebuck, in the different ſervices I have been carrying on for the reduction of theſe iſlands, ought not to be forgot by me; as well as his firſt lieutenant Mr Keating; both whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour.

I find it is impoſſible (from the different parts of the iſlands where they are to be received) for me to procure a return of the artillery and ſtores, (which have been delivered up, in conſequence of the capitulations), to ſend by this opportunity; but I hope to be able to have the honour of ſending it very ſoon.

I cannot help congratulating myſelf, that I had juſt ſigned the capitulation with the inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a meſſenger arrived in their camp, to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the general of theſe iſlands, had landed at St Anne's, on the windward part of that iſland, with a reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 2000 ſtand of ſpare arms for the inhabitants, with artillery and mortars, under the convoy of M. Bompart's ſquadron. This ſupport, had it arrived there an hour ſooner, muſt have made the conqueſt of that iſland very difficult, if not impoſſible. As ſoon as he heard the capitulation was ſigned, he embarked again.

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Brig Gen. Barrington, and John Moore, Eſq; commanders in chief of his Britannic Majeſty's land and ſea forces in theſe ſeas, and M. Nadeau Duteuil, Governor for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of Guadalupe, Grand Terre, Deſeada, and the Saintes.

[*The terms granted by the Britiſh are ſubjoined to the articles reſpectively as propoſed by the French.*]

Article I. We the governor, ſtaff and other officers, of the regular troops, ſhall march out of our poſts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of braſs cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and the honours of war.

Granted, except the mortar, and as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall take poſſeſſion of the different poſts at the three rivers, and the hoſpital, to morrow morning, the 2d of May, at eight o'clock;

o'clock, and that all magazines of provisions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the poſſeſſion of a commiſſary to be named by us for that purpoſe.

II. That we ſhall be ſent to Martinico, in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

Granted.

III. That the commiſſary-general, officers of juſtice, admiralty, and all ſuch as have the King's commiſſion, ſhall likewiſe be ſent to Martinico, in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

Granted only for the commiſſary-general, and the officers of the admiralty; and refuſed to the others.

IV. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico; and ſhall have a good veſſel, well provided, to carry them by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

Granted.

V. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have the ſame number of ſervants granted them, as were allowed by the Moſt Chriſtian King, *viz.* to the governor twenty-four; to the commiſſary-general twenty-four; to the lieutenant-governor eighteen; to the fort-major fifteen; to the captains twelve each; to the lieutenants eight each; and to the enſigns ſix each.

Granted.

VI. That it ſhall be allowed to all the officers who have eſtates in this colony, (except to me the governor, unleſs the King permits me alſo), to appoint attorneys to act for them until the peace; and if the iſland is not then ceded, the above-mentioned officers ſhall have leave to ſell their eſtates, and carry off the produce.

Granted.

VII. That a good veſſel ſhall be allowed to the lady of M. Duclieu, lieutenant-governor-general of the iſlands, and captain of one of the King's ſhips, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and ſervants, ſuitable to her rank; and alſo to the governor's lady, and the wives and widows of the ſtaff-officers of this iſland.

Granted: one veſſel for all the ladies.

VIII. That M. de Folleville, lieutenant-governor of Martinico, ſhall have a good veſſel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the ſhorteſt paſſage, with only ſuch arms, baggage, and ſervants, as they brought with them.

Granted.

IX. That the Sieur Avril of Dominico and his detachment ſhall be ſent thither with their arms and baggage.

Granted.

X. That the priſoners, ſoldiers, and ſailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

XI. That all the negroes who were inliſted and continued till the laſt day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petit, Dumoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their freedom, at the expence of the colony, as by agreement.

Granted, upon condition that they are immediately ſent off the iſland.

XII. That the men belonging to the privateers, who deſire to go to Martinico, ſhall have a veſſel to carry them thither.

Granted.

XIII. That there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths, that are in the redout, or other places, belonging to the perſons who are to be ſent to Martinico, and that his Excellency Gen. Barrington ſhall grant his protection for the ſafe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of imbarkation.

Granted.

XIV. That there ſhall be an hoſpital-ſhip provided for the wounded and ſick that are in a condition to be removed, and that the reſt ſhall be taken care of, and ſent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as ſoon as they are recovered.

Granted: thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken care of, at the expence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

XV. That all ſubjects formerly belonging to the King of G. Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this iſland as inhabitants.

They muſt go out of the iſland.

XVI. That the ſame honours and conditions ſhall be granted to the King's troops in the Grande Terre, as are given to thoſe in Guadalupe.

They ſhall have neither mortar nor cannon.

XVII. That the troops at the head of the reduit, as well as thoſe at the three rivers, ſhall march to the poſt of the camp of la Garde, and to remain there until the day of their imbarkation.

The tranſport ſhips ſhall be at the great bay to-morrow morning, to receive the troops of the garriſon, the privateers men, and thoſe who are to paſs to Martinico.

J. BARRINGTON. JOHN MOORE.
NADAU DUTREIL.

Articles of capitulation between their Excellencies, &c. [as before], and the inhabitants of the iſland of Guadalupe, repreſented by Meſſ. Debourg, De Clouvilliers, and Duqueſne, by virtue of full powers to them given for that purpoſe, and authoriſed by Monſ. Nadau Dutreil, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Governor of this iſland.

Article I. The inhabitants ſhall march out of their poſts with all the honours of war, *viz.* with two field pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.

Granted, in conſideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months: upon condition that they lay down their arms ſo ſoon as they have marched

marched by our troops; and that all the forts, posts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kinds of ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to a commissary to be named by us; and that we shall have a power of fixing garrisons in all such places as we shall think proper.

II. The inhabitants of the islands of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominico, who came to the assistance of this island, shall have leave to retire, with their arms and baggage; and a ship shall be provided to carry them, and the servants they brought with them, to their respective islands, with provisions for their passage.

Granted excepting those from Marigalante, who shall be sent to Martinico.

III. The inhabitants shall be allowed the free and public exercise of their religion; the priests and religious shall be preserved in their parishes, convents, and all other possessions: and the superiors of the several orders shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from France, and the neighbouring islands; but all letters wrote on this occasion, shall be transmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannic Majesty.

Granted.

IV. They shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms against his Most Christian Majesty, or against any other power.

Granted, on condition that they take an oath, within a month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all the clauses of the capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

V. They shall be allowed their civil government, their laws, customs and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Britannic Majesty's governor and the inhabitants. And in case this island shall be ceded to the King of G. Britain at the peace, the inhabitants shall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is established at Antigua and St Christopher's.

Granted: but when any vacancies happen in the seats of justice, the superior council of the island is to name proper persons to fill up those vacancies, who must receive their commissions from his Britannic Majesty; and all acts of justice whatsoever are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure.

VI. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, shall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their possessions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature soever they may be; and shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and the free negroes and mulattoes in their liberty.

Granted.

VII. They shall pay no other duties to his Britannic Majesty but such as they have hitherto paid to his Most Christian Majesty, without any other charge or impost; the expences attending the administration of justice, the pensions to curates, and other customary charges, shall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his Most Christian Majesty.

Granted: but if this island is ceded to his Britannic Majesty at the peace, it shall be subject to the same duties and imposts as the other English Leeward islands, the most favoured.

VIII. All prisoners taken during the attack of this island shall be mutually exchanged.

Granted.

IX. The free mulattoes and negroes, who have been taken, shall be considered as prisoners of war, and not treated as slaves.

Granted.

X. The subjects of G. Britain who have taken refuge in this island, whether criminals or debtors, shall have leave to retire.

Granted.

XI. No other but the inhabitants actually residing in this island shall possess any lands or houses, by purchase, grant, or otherwise, before a peace; but if at the peace this island should be ceded to the King of G. Britain, then such of the inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the English government shall be permitted to sell their possessions, moveable and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire where-ever they please, for which purpose there shall be a reasonable time allowed.

Granted: but such of the inhabitants as chuse to retire, shall have leave to sell to none but subjects of G. Britain.

XII. In case there should be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties are desired to give the preference to this island.

This will depend on his Majesty's pleasure.

XIII. The inhabitants shall have liberty to send their children to be educated in France, and to send for them back; and to make remittances to them whilst there.

Granted.

XIV. The absent inhabitants, and such as are in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their estates, which shall be managed for them by attorneys.

Granted.

XV. The wives of officers and others who are out of the island, shall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of servants suitable to their rank.

Granted.

XVI. The English government shall procure for the inhabitants an exportation for such commodities as the island produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

Granted; as the island produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

XVII. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish quarters for the troops, nor slaves to work on the fortifications.

Granted:

Granted: but barracks will be provided as soon as possible for the lodgment of the troops; and such negroes who shall be employed, with the consent of their masters, on public works, shall be paid for their labour.

XVIII. The widows, and other inhabitants, who, through illness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it.

Granted: but all the inhabitants who chuse to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, shall be obliged to sign it within a month from the date hereof, or to quit the island.

XIX. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have vessels to carry them to Martinico or to Dominico, at their option, and shall be furnished with provisions for the passage. Nevertheless those persons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the island, shall be obliged to settle their accounts with them before they depart.

Granted.

XX. The inhabitants shall have leave to give freedom to such negroes as they have promised it to, for the defence of this island.

Granted, on condition that they are immediately sent off the island.

XXI. The inhabitants and merchants of this island, included in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the same conditions as are granted to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, throughout the extent of his dominions.

Granted: but without affecting the privileges of particular companies established in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on of trade in any other than English bottoms.

XXII. The deputies of the Grande Terre not having a sufficient power to sign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may sign it when they have their full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauses.

Granted.

Given at the head quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, the first day of May 1759.

[illegible] JOHN MOORE.
NADAU DU [illegible]. *Deburg. De Clainvilliers. Duquerry.*

We the deputies of the Grande Terre, arrived this day with full powers, do consent to the capitulation, signed the first of this month, between their Excellencies the Honourable Gen. Barrington, and John Moore, Esq. and the inhabitants of Guadalupe, agreeable to the 22d article of the said capitulation.

Done at the head quarters in the Capesterre, Guadalupe, the second day of May 1759.

Dubayeis Gaiybeton.

From Commodore Moore, dated, Cambridge, in Prince Rupert's bay, Dominique, May 11. 1759.

BY the Griffin, which arrived here on the 17th of April, I was honoured with your letter, signifying his Majesty's most gracious approbation of my conduct, and of the behaviour of those under my command, which I took the liberty to communicate to those gentlemen: and give me leave to say, Sir, nothing can contribute so much to our happiness, as being honoured with, and executing orders to the honour of his Majesty's arms.

Give me leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the capitulation of the islands of Guadalupe and Grande Terre, which Maj.-Gen. Barrington sends to you by this express; in gaining which, great honour is due to the troops. The strong holds the enemy had, could not be conquered but by great conduct and resolution.

I hope the conquest will prove as great an acquisition as it appears to me.

It is with great pleasure, I think I may say, Sir, that, on this expedition, great unanimity has been kept up between the two corps, as well in obedience to his Majesty's commands, as from our own inclinations. It has ever been my wish to have such harmony subsist, and I flatter myself I have always succeeded.

I beg leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d instant, being informed, the French squadron, under the command of M. Bompart, was to windward of Marigalante, I put to sea in the night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but after beating five days, and having gained very little, two of our cruisers that I had sent different ways to watch the enemy's motions, saw them, the 6th instant, return betwixt the two islands into Fort Royal. From the almost constant lee currents, it being very difficult for ships to get to windward, it must always be in the enemy's choice, whether they will come to a general action or not. Their squadron consists of nine sail of the line, and three frigates.

I shall, in conjunction with Gen. Barrington, give every assistance in my power to any other services.

From other papers.

From an officer at Guadalupe, May 9.

Since the articles of capitulation have been signed, we have been so hurried in the repairs of the forts and barracks, in reconnoitring the island, and in taking the arms from the inhabitants, who seem pleased with the change, that I have had little time to write. This is the most delightful country I ever saw; and here would I stay, but for what is more dear left behind. The dangers and difficulties we have encountered are too many to enumerate, but the gazette must shine with our conduct and intrepidity. The loss of our regiment [Elliot's] is 100 private men killed and wounded, and 80 dead of the country disorder. Lieut. Rowland is recovered. Our fleet waters at Dominico, a neutral island, which had a French governor, but the Commodore, with the people's consent, changed him for an English one. We must have another fine flat island, called *Marigalante*, about six leagues distant, and hope to give soon a good account of it.

Two men of war lie off St Euſtatia, to prevent the Dutch ſupplying the other French iſlands with proviſions, &c. The French fleet are nine ſail of the line and five frigates. Ours are 12 ſail of the line, 8 frigates, and four bombs. Our iſland privateers have had a fine time on't; they have carried off about 5000 negroes, and the produce of the plantations near the ſhore. The French have kept the grand harbour of this fine iſland, in which may ride the whole navy of England, ſo much a ſecret, that our trufty friends the Dutch do not know its navigation.

From an officer in Lord John Murray's highland regiment, dated at Guadaloupe, May 9.

All our affairs have proſpered well ſince Gen. Barrington got the command. Our *buddies* behaved like little devils, in all actions, both at Martinico and in this place. We were always in the front, and, I aſſure you, we did not ſpare them. We have left about 100 of our ſeven companies. I eſcaped very well till two days before the capitulation, when we were ordered to attack a paſs which 10,000 men would not have forced had it been defended by Britiſh, inſtead of French. It was defended by ſeven pieces of cannon, and the roads to them were cut, and 18 feet water in them; ſo that we had only a foot-path to come at them, where a ſingle man at a time could paſs with difficulty: and though they had 500 men to guard it, and though their cannon galled us very much, yet, with 1200 men, we executed the orders with ſuch reſolution, that we forced them to abandon it, and drove them before us like ſo many highland cattle going to a market. I received a wound in my right ſide, by a muſket ball, but am now out of danger, and expect to be quite cured in four or five weeks. The people of the iſland had conceived very frightful notions of us, ſuch as, that we would neither give nor take quarter, and that we were ſo nimble that nothing could eſcape us. They were more afraid of one of our men with his broad ſword, than of four regulars. They now behave to us with great civility and politeneſs. The ladies dreſs very gay.

Mr Gilchriſt, an officer at Guadalupe, writes this of a young gentleman of the name of Maclean: "Never did a young fellow acquit himſelf with more general applauſe than he did. He has rendered himſelf famous by his gallant and truly heroic ſpirit, and Maclean of the highlanders is mentioned as a ſort of prodigy in our little army." This young officer is a ſon of Mr Maclean of Caperniſh in Sutherland, a lieutenant in the fecond battalion of royal highlanders. He had the misfortune, at an attack of one of the French poſts, to have his left arm ſo ſhattered by a ſhot, that it was neceſſary to cut it off. On his recovery, in conſideration of his gallant behaviour, Gen. Barrington propoſed to ſend him to England, with recommendations due to his merit, which offer he generouſly declined, ſaying, he would not leave the iſland while he could be of any uſe, or his Majeſty's ſervice required his attendance.

Com. Moore's ſquadron conſiſted of the following ſhips at the time of the ſurrender of Guadalupe, *viz* St George of 90 guns; Cambridge of 80, Norfolk of 74, Burford, Buckingham, and Lancaſter, of 70 each, Berwick of 64; Panther, Lion, and Rippon, of 60 each; Briſtol and Winchelſea, of 50 each; and Roebuck, of 40. The Rationable, Capt Montague, and the Naſſau, Capt. Sayer, of 64 guns each, ſailed from England, April 17. in order to join them.

A liſt of the officers killed, wounded, and dead, belonging to the forces under the command of General Barrington, from their leaving Britain to the 30th of April laſt.

3d reg. Howard's.
Capt. Imber *dead*
Lieut. Campbell *dead*
Lieut. Baillie *wounded*
Enſ. Cuſar *killed*
Enſ Greenwood *dead*

4th reg. Dangerfield's
Capt Lalmaboy *killed*
Capt. Col. Campbell *w.*
Lieut. Winchelſea *killed*
Lieut. Dorrell *dead*
Lieut. Abbit *dead*
Lieut. Gray *dead*
Enſ Meredith *wounded*

63d reg. Elliot's
Capt Gunning *killed*
Lieut. Rowland *wounded*
Enſ. Horner *dead*

62d reg. Watſon's.
Lt. Col. Deſbrilay *killed*
Maj. Trollope *killed*
Capt Gilman *wounded*
Lieut. Read *killed*
Lieut. Hart *wounded*
Lieut. Ralph *dead*
Enſ. Williams *dead*

64th reg. Barrington's.
Capt. Sneld *dead*
Lieut Maxwell *wound.*
Lieut. Bell *wounded*
Lieut. Walker *dead*
Enſ. Irving *dead*
Enſ. Southouſe *wounded*
Surgeon Webb *dead*
1st Mate Robinſon *dead*
1st —— Hudſon *dead*

65th reg. Armiger's.
Lt. Col. Salt *dead*
Capt. Stevens *wounded*
Lieut. Ferrell *wounded*
Lieut. Campbell *wound.*
Lieut. Cromelin *dead*
Lieut. Donaldſon *dead*
Enſ. Leech *killed*

38th reg. Roſs's.
Maj. Melvil *wounded*
Lieut. Hallow *killed*
Lieut. Stewart *dead*
Enſ. Dunbar *wounded*
Surg. Nicholſon *wound.*

42d reg. Highlanders.
Maj. Anſtruther *dead*
Maj. M'Lean *wounded*
Capt. Arbuthnot *dead*
Lieut. M'Lean *wounded*
Lieut. Lelie *wounded*
Lieut. St Clair *wounded*
Lieut Roberton *wound.*
Enſ. M'Lean *killed*

Artillery.
Capt. Innes *wounded*
Lieut. Tyndall *killed*
Mr Jack Engineer *dead*

K. H. *B.* 21. *D.* 22.

Brig.-Gen Haldane arrived at *Jamaica* the 3d of April, to enter upon his government of that iſland.

ENGLAND.

The following meſſage was carried to the Lords by Lord Holdernelſe, and to the Commons by Mr Secretary Pitt, May 30.

GEORGE R. The King has received advice, that the French court is making preparations with a deſign to invade this kingdom: and though his Majeſty is perſuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any ſuch attempt muſt, under the bleſſing of God, end in the deſtruction of thoſe who ſhall be engaged therein; yet

yet his Majeſty apprehends, that he ſhould not act conſiſtently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always ſhown for the ſafety and preſervation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be neceſſary for their defence. Therefore, in purſuance of the late act of parliament, his Majeſty acquaints the houſe of Lords with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of ſuch invaſion being attempted; to the end that his Majeſty may (if he ſhall think proper) cauſe the militia, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require.

Which being read, the Lords ordered,

That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious meſſage, and for his acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom: To declare our utmoſt indignation and abhorrence of ſuch a deſign; and that we will, with united duty, zeal, and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and defend his Majeſty againſt any ſuch preſumptuous and deſperate attempt: To expreſs the juſt ſenſe we have of his Majeſty's goodneſs to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for that purpoſe: and, To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that we will, with vigour and readineſs, ſupport his Majeſty, in taking the moſt effectual meaſures to defeat the deſigns of his enemies, to preſerve and ſecure his ſacred perſon and government, the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties, of theſe kingdoms.

And the Commons reſolved, *nem. con.*

1. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty our dutiful thanks, for graciouſly communicating to this houſe, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of ſuch invaſion being attempted; and for his Majeſty's paternal and timely care of the ſafety and preſervation of his people: To aſſure his Majeſty, that this houſe will, with their lives and fortunes, ſupport and ſtand by his Majeſty, againſt all attempts whatever; and that his faithful Commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his Majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and animated by indignation at the daring deſigns of an enemy, whoſe fleet has hitherto ſhunned, in port, the terror of his navy, will chearfully exert the utmoſt efforts to repel all inſults, and effectually enable his Majeſty, not only to diſappoint the attempts of France, but, by the bleſſing of God, to turn them to their own confuſion.

2. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to his lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and places, within that part of G. Britain called England, to uſe their utmoſt diligence and attention to carry into execution the ſeveral acts of parliament made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of G. Britain called England.

In anſwer to the Lords addreſs, which was preſented next day by the Lords with white ſtaves, his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſay,

That he thanks the houſe of Lords for the repeated aſſurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection, to his Majeſty on this occaſion; and has the utmoſt confidence in their vigorous ſupport.

And to that of the Commons, as follows.

I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for this freſh and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown. You may depend on my conſtant endeavours for the preſervation and ſafety of my kingdoms.

On the 2d of June the parliament was prorogued. [264, 83]

The land forces of G. Britain conſiſt of two troops of horſe-guards, two of horſe-grenadier-guards, the royal regiment of horſe-guards, three regiments of dragoon-guards, four regiments of horſe, fifteen regiments of dragoons; three regiments of foot-guards, each conſiſting of two battalions; 83 regiments of foot, of which the 1ſt, 42d, and 76th, conſiſt of two battalions each, and the 60th of four battalions; beſides 130 companies of marines, conſiſting of 100 men each, 4 companies of invalids, and 13 independent companies: and are ſtationed thus, *viz.* In Britain, the two troops of horſe-guards, the two troops of horſe-grenadier-guards, the 2d regiment of dragoon-guards, the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, and 15th regiments of dragoons; the three regiments of foot-guards; the 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 19th, 24th, 30th, 31ſt, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 41ſt, 50th, 56th, 62d, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71ſt, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 81ſt, and 82d regiments of foot.—— In Ireland, the four regiments of horſe, the 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of dragoons; the 1ſt (1ſt bat.), 2d, 10th, 16th, 18th, 26th, 29th, 39th, 52d, 59th, 76th (1ſt bat.),

bat.), and 83d of foot; and four independent companies. —— In Germany, the royal regiment of horse-guards; the 1ft and 3d regiments of dragoon-guards; the 2d, 6th, and 10th of dragoons; and the 12th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 37th, and 51ft of foot. —— At Gibraltar, the 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 21ft, 53d, 54th, and 57th regiments of foot —— In North America, the 1ft (2d bat.), 15th, 17th, 22d, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 52th, 56th, 60th, 77th, 78th, and 82d. —— At Guadalupe, the 2d, 4th, 63ft, 63d, 64th, and 65th —— At Antigua, the 38th. —— At Jamaica, the 67th. —— At Senegal, the 70th (2d bat.). —— In the Eaft Indies, the 79th.

There is ſtill a talk of undertaking a grand expedition to the coaſt of France, notwithſtanding the preparations making there for invading this kingdom. To diſappoint ſuch an attempt, not only the militia of ſeveral counties have been drawn out and embodied, but the regular troops have been ordered to march toward the ſea coaſts, and the artificers in the ſeveral dock-yards have been draughted out, and arms delivered to them, in order to their going through the military exerciſe. Several encampments are talked of; and it is ſaid, that the troops in Eſſex and Kent, and the light troops in Suſſex, are to be commanded by Lt Gen. John Campbell; thoſe at Dartford by the Earl of Effingham; thoſe at Chatham by Maj. Gen Conway; and thoſe in Surrey by the Earl of Ancrum and the Earl of Albemarle. The French priſoners, who have lately made ſeveral attempts to eſcape, are to be removed into the interior parts of the kingdom, and guarded by the militia. In ſhort, all meaſures are taking to prevent an invaſion at land, while a very numerous fleet is employed in the bay, and a great many cruiſers are diſperſed all along thoſe ports on the French coaſts, from whence an imbarkation is dreaded. A ſtrong ſquadron is lying at Spithead, ready to put to ſea on the firſt alarm.

On Monday, June 4. being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, who then came of age, there was a great concourſe of perſons of diſtinction at Saville-houſe to compliment his R. Highneſs; and at night there were illuminations throughout London and Weſtminſter. On the 8th the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London, waited on the King, at Kenſington, with a very loyal addreſs, when his Majeſty conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Chitty, Matthew Blakiſton, and William Stephenſon, Eſqs, Aldermen, and James Hodges, Eſq; Town clerk. Next day they paid their compliments to the Prince at Saville-houſe, and to the Princeſs-dowager at Leiceſter-houſe. [304.]

Rear-Adm Rodney was lately diſpatched in a ſloop to reconnoitre the French coaſts; and having reported, that an attempt to deſtroy the flat-bottomed boats and magazines at Havre-de-Grace was practicable, he was intruſted with a ſmall ſquadron for that purpoſe. He accordingly ſailed from St Helen's, July 2. with the following ſhips, *viz.* the Achilles, of 60 guns, Chatham, Deptford, Iſis, and Norwich, of 50 each; Brilliant, Juno, and Veſtal, of 30 each; Boreas and Unicorn, of 20 each; Wolf ſloop of 16; and Furnace, Firedrake, Baſilisk, Mortar, Carcaſs, and Blaſt, bombs. —— *P. S.* The ſucceſs of this expedition will appear from the following letter from the Admiral to Mr Cleveland, dated, *Achilles, off Havre-de-Grace, July 6.*

His Majeſty's ſhips and bombs under my command ſailed from St Helen's in the morning of the 2d inſtant, and with a favourable wind and moderate weather anchored the following day in the great road off Havre; where having made a diſpoſition to put their Lordſhips orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themſelves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Honfleur, it being the moſt proper and only place to do execution from. About ſeven in the evening two of the bombs were ſtationed, as were all the reſt early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty two hours without intermiſſion, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the town was ſeveral times in flames, and their magazines of ſtores for the flat-bottomed boats burnt with very great fury for upwards of ſix hours, notwithſtanding the continual efforts of ſeveral hundred men to extinguiſh it. Many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the exploſion of the ſhells.

During the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new

the diſcovery and puniſhment of perſons guilty of the piratical practices aforementioned, and their encouragers, acceſſories, &c. and that the meeting having appointed a committee for carrying the ſaid reſolutions into execution; the ſaid committee gave notice, that they were ready to aſſiſt and give due encouragement to all perſons who ſhould impeach, make diſcovery, and bring proof againſt any perſon or perſons guilty of any ſuch offences, either as principals, or as encouragers or acceſſories; which aſſiſtance and encouragement the committee promiſed over and above all benefits and rewards offered by the admiralty; and, if deſired, the names of the diſcoverers ſhould be concealed.—— Theſe are the advertiſements mentioned in Mr Yorke's ſpeech to the deputies of the States-General [42.], and in Lord Holderneſſe's letter to Mr Hop [203.]. —— The admiralty-advertiſement, which was limited to three months, was renewed for other three months, March 13. and inſerted in the gazette almoſt conſtantly till an act was paſſed for prevention of piracies by private ſhips of war [285.].

By orders of council, bounties of 3 l. for every able ſeaman, and of 30 s. for every ordinary ſeaman, not above fifty nor under twenty years of age, and of 30 s. for every able bodied landman, not above thirty-five nor under twenty years of age, who ſhould reſpectively inliſt themſelves in the royal navy; and rewards to thoſe who ſhould diſcover ſeamen that concealed themſelves, 2 l. every able and 20 s. every ordinary ſeaman, have been continued almoſt without interruption ſince the beginning of the preſent war [xx. 39.]. By an order of council, dated March 9. 1759, the aforementioned bounties were continued to the 21ſt of April; and by another order, dated April 14. they were continued to the 2d of June; in both which orders all juſtices of the peace and mayors of corporations throughout England and Wales, and likewiſe the provoſts of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and Aberdeen, in Scotland, were commanded to cauſe ſtrict ſearch to be made, within

in their reſpective juriſdictions, for all ſtraggling ſeamen fit for his Majeſty's ſervice, and to ſend them, by careful conductors, to a ſea-officer employed in raiſing men on ſhore, or to the neareſt ſeaport-town, in order to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war: which conductors were to be paid by the ſaid ſea-officer, or the captains of ſuch ſhips to whom ſuch ſeamen ſhould be delivered, 20 s. for each ſeaman, and 6 d. a-mile for each man, for every mile they ſhould reſpectively travel. But before the expiration of the time limited by the laſt order, a royal proclamation was publiſhed, dated May 15. which is, in a great meaſure, a tranſcript of that of Jan. 4. 1757 [xviii. 619.] The order of council is revoked; but the offer of bounties and rewards is renewed, in the terms above recited, excepting that voluntier able ſeamen, in place of 3 l. get now 5 l. bounty-money. Perſons leaving ſhips to which they belong, and entering themſelves on board others, in order to obtain the bounty, are not only to loſe the wages due to them in the ſhips they ſhall leave, but are alſo to be ſeverely puniſhed. Seamen-deſerters who ſhall repair, or who already are on board any of the King's ſhips, are to be pardoned, and the latter are permitted to continue in the ſhips in which they now are: but ſuch deſerters as ſhall not ſo render themſelves on board, and all ſeamen who ſhall hereafter deſert, ſhall be tried; and being found guilty of deſerting at this time, when their country ſo much wants their ſervice, they ſhall be deemed unfit objects of the royal mercy, and ſhall ſuffer death. The directions given by the order of council to juſtices, mayors, and certain provoſts, is by the proclamation given to all juſtices of peace and magiſtrates without diſtinction. The time limited by the proclamation would have expired on the 3d of July, but by an order of council of June 26. it is prolonged to the 15th of Auguſt next inclusive.

P. S. The following order of council, dated July 11. has been publiſhed. "His Majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, doth hereby declare and order, that all ſuch of his faithful ſubjects who ſhall liſt themſelves as ſoldiers in his Majeſty's land ſervice from this 11th day of July, ſhall not be ſent out of G. Britain, and ſhall be intitled to their diſcharge in three years, or at the end of the war, if they chuſe it. And his Majeſty doth hereby further order, that all ſoldiers who may have deſerted before the 1ſt of June laſt, ſhall be pardoned for the ſame, on condition they join the corps they laſt ſerved in by the 20th of Auguſt next: and in caſe the regiment they laſt ſerved in ſhould be out of the kingdom, that they may then ſurrender themſelves to any other; in which they may ſerve, and be intitled to his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon."

SCOTLAND.

The Royal Bank has lately begun to iſſue guinea notes, which bear date March 24. 1758, and run thus. "The Royal Bank (purſuant to act of parliament, and letters patent under the great ſeal) is hereby obliged to pay to David Baillie, ſecretary, or the bearer, on demand, one pound one ſhilling Sterling."

As the words within the parentheſis, explanatory of the conſtitution of the bank, are not in its former notes, and may raiſe the curioſity of ſome readers, we ſhall give a ſhort account of the riſe of this banking company; an article of the hiſtory of our country, it would ſeem, not univerſally known. [xviii. 249.]

By the act 5° *Geo.* I. *for ſettling certain yearly funds — to ſatisfy ſuch debts in Scotland, — and to diſcharge the equivalent claimed on behalf of Scotland, in the terms of the treaty of union*, &c. the King was impowered to incorporate into one body-politic and corporate, by letters-patent under the great ſeal of G. Britain, all the proprietors of the debts due to the creditors of the public in Scotland, ſtated to amount to 248,850 l. 0 ½ d Sterling; with ſuch powers as to his Majeſty ſhould ſeem meet, concerning the ſaid ſum, which was to be the capital of the corporation, and concerning the ſum of 10,000 l. Sterling, which the act appointed to be paid annually, from June 24. 1719, to the proprietors of

of that capital, till it ſhould be redeemed by parliament.

Accordingly, by letters-patent, dated Nov. 21. 1724, 11° *Geo.* I. theſe proprietors were erected into a corporation, by the name of THE EQUIVALENT COMPANY. As ſome of them reſided in Scotland, and ſome of them in England, the company was to have one office in London, and another in Edinburgh; at either of which the proprietors, as they ſhould reſpectively chuſe, were to buſs their ſtock, and to receive their ſhares of the aforementioned annual ſum, and of the capital when redeemed; and ſtock was to be transferable from either to the other. The company's affairs were to be under the management of thirteen directors.

This company having, by a petition, humbly requeſted the King, to give ſuch of the proprietors as ſhould ſubſcribe their ſtock for that purpoſe, a power of banking in Scotland, and to erect ſuch ſubſcribers into a corporation; His Majeſty, by royal warrant, dated May 31. 1727, 13° *Geo.* I. authoriſed the directors of the Equivalent Company, to receive ſuch voluntary ſubſcriptions as ſhould be made, at Edinburgh, on or before the 29th of September 1727, by any of the proprietors, of all or any part of their ſhare of ſtock in that company; and authoriſed thoſe who ſhould ſo ſubſcribe, to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual ſucceſſion, by the name of THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, to have the rights and powers of banking in Scotland; the corporation's affairs to be under the management of a governor, a deputy-governor, and nine ordinary and nine extraordinary directors, to be choſen annually, on the firſt Tueſday of March, out of the members of the corporation, by a majority of the votes of thoſe preſent, and of the proxies of the abſent. Thoſe firſt in office, named by the King, were, Archibald Earl of Hay, the governor; Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord Preſident of the Seſſion, the deputy-governor; Andrew Fletcher, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, George Drummond, Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, Patrick Campbell of Monzie, Richard Dowdeſwell, John Philp, James Paterſon, one of the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh, Hugh Somervell, Writer to the Signet, Patrick Crawfurd ſenior, and George Irving of Newton, Eſqs, the nine ordinary directors; and Matthew Lant, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, James Erſkine, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, Eſqs, Sir John Clerk, one of the Barons of Exchequer, Hew Dalrymple, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, George Baillie of Jervilwood, Charles Cathcart, Receiver General, George Roſs, one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, Charles Areſkine, Solicitor-General, and James Nimmo, Cathier of Exciſe, Eſqs, the nine extraordinary directors. The corporation was impowered, at any general court to be held within two years after the date of this warrant, to allow the proprietors who ſhould not have ſubſcribed any part or the whole of their ſtock in the Equivalent company, on or before the 29th of September 1727, to ſubſcribe ſuch part or whole into the ſtock of the bank, upon ſuch terms and at ſuch times as the majority of the court ſhould appoint; and his Majeſty became engaged, on the part of the crown, to grant ſuch further privileges as ſhould, at any time thereafter, be deviſed for rendering this grant more effectual.

In conſequence of this royal warrant or ſignature, a charter was ſoon paſſed under the great ſeal, the ſtock ſubſcribed to the new corporation being 111,347 l. 19 s. 10½ d. Sterling; and the bank was opened at Edinburgh, its firſt notes bearing date Dec. 8. 1727. The remainder of the public debt, unſubſcribed to the bank, is the ſeparate ſtock of the Equivalent company, and continues under the management of the directors of that company, at their offices in London and Edinburgh.

By a ſecond charter, dated Nov. 1. 1738, 12° *Geo.* II. the Royal Bank obtained further privileges and powers; and its eſtabliſhment as a bank was rendered perpetual, even though its capital ſhould be redeemed by parliament.

A trial came on before the court of exchequer, June 27. the crown plaintiff, and Mr Walter Murray two-penny brewer in Edinburgh defendant, upon the queſtion, Whether the officers of excile are intitled to continue conſtantly, night and day, in the brewhouſes, from the time a brewing is begun till it is finiſhed? We are told, that the right claimed for the excile officers was admitted, as to ſtrong and ſmall beer; but that it was contended, that the law was ſilent as to two-penny brewers. We are likewiſe told, that it was recommended to the jury from the bench, to bring in a ſpecial verdict; upon this principle, That the fact, viz. Whether Mr Murray actually turned the officers of the revenue out of doors? was the only point before them; and that the queſtion, Whether he was thereby ſubjected to the penalty? being a point of law, fell to be judged of by the court. The verdict, however, was, *For the defendant.*

Towards the end of May laſt, Matthew Hudſon, a ſoldier in Col. Petitot's regiment, was ſent to the Edinburgh infirmary, to be cured of a ſore throat; but was ſoon after diſcovered to be a woman. She is not yet nineteen years old, was born at Fenton in Northumberland, left her relations when about thirteen years of age, put herſelf into mens cloaths, and ſerved a gentleman at Newcaſtle as his ridingſervant. Her maſter having failed in his circumſtances, procured a lieutenancy on board a man of war, and importuned his ſervant to go to ſea with him; but Hudſon, though happy in his ſervice, would not go to ſea, for fear of being diſcovered. Having gone to Durham to ſeek ſervice, and finding none to her liking, ſhe liſted there about two years and a half ago. When the draughts were lately ſent to Germany, ſhe ſolicited warmly to be of the number; but her officers would not part with her, as ſhe was ſober, and did her duty well. She married a wife lately; but had the addreſs to keep her ſtory ſtill a ſecret from the regiment. Her true name is Martha Hudſon; and ſhe is ſaid to have always behaved with the ſtricteſt modeſty. —— This brings Hannah Snell [xii 298. 330.] to remembrance.

On the 7th of May, early in the morning, the houſe of Rannas in the Enzie, Banffſhire, was burnt to the ground by accidental fire. The family had difficulty to eſcape with their lives. Nothing was ſaved but the family-papers, which, for ſecurity, had been depoſited in a vault built for that purpoſe.

Laſt ſpring, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Strichen went the weſtern circuit, the Lord Auchinleck alone the ſouthern, (Lord Kilkerran being dead), and the Lords Minto and Preſtongrange the north in.

The court ſat down at Glaſgow on the 5th, at Inveray on the 12th, and at Stirling on the 20th of April.

The court ſat down at Jedburgh, April 27.; at Dumfries, May 5.; and at Air, May 15. —— At Jedburgh, John Fairbairn, late merchant in Kelſo, was tried for breaking open the ſhop of Archibald Johnſton merchant in that town, on the 6th of January laſt, and carrying off goods to a conſiderable value, moſtly jewelery work, watches, &c. and about 24 l. in cath. The pannel was found guilty, but recommended to mercy unanimouſly by the jury, on account of his youth, and ready confeſſion of his guilt. He was ſentenced to be hanged at Jedburgh, on the 3d of July. Walter Anderſon merchant, George Ker barber, and James Sluman butcher, in Kelſo, priſoners in Jedburgh, as accomplices with Fairbairn, petitioned for letters of intimation to be ſerved on the King's advocate, to fix a diet for their trial within ſixty days, in terms of the act 1701; which were granted [xv. 309. 65.] —— Fairbairn has got a pardon; which having been preſented to the court of juſticiary, June 14. an order was iſſued for his liberation, on condition of his baniſhing himſelf out of Scotland within forty days, never to return, on pain of ſuffering according to his ſentence.

The court ſat down at Perth on the 10th, at Inverneſs on the 18th, and at Aberdeen

Aberdeen on the 26th of May.—— At Perth, James Ruſſel, a ſoldier in Gen. Holmes's foot, accuſed of robbing Alexander Barland on the north inch of Perth on the 27th of December laſt, at nine o' clock at night, of a ten ſhillings note of the Britiſh linen company, 1 s. 6 d. in ſilver, and ſome halfpence, was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury. He was ſentenced to be hanged on the 29th of June; and has ſuffered accordingly. —— John Neith tenant in Milton, and John Neith his ſon, accuſed of wilful fire-raiſing, in ſetting fire to the lint-mill of their next neighbour, James Faulds at Waulk-mill in Inverkeilor pariſh, Forfarſhire, were brought to trial. The Lords, upon an inaccuracy in executing the indictment, deſerted the diet *pro loco et tempore*; but upon an application of the advocate-depute, they were recommitted. They were afterwards liberated upon high bail, and caution of lawburrows in behalf of James Faulds.—— James Wilſon and Helen and Jean Stewarts, vagrants, were accuſed of houſebreaking. Wilſon was, upon his petitioning for it, baniſhed to the American plantations for life, under the uſual certification in caſe of his return, not being in the King's ſervice and on duty at the time. He is a highland piper, and may ſupply the place of ſome of his countrymen of that profeſſion who have fallen in that part of the world. The diet was deſerted againſt Helen Stewart; and Jean Stewart was fugitate for non-compearance —— At Inverneſs, Neil Mackie, indicted as being a Popiſh prieſt, Jeſuit, or trafficking Papiſt, was baniſhed Scotland, never to return, if ſtill a Papiſt, on pain of death. [xviii. 100.]—— Donald Maclenan tenant in the braes of Gargeſton, Roſsſhire, indicted for a battery committed on Donald Maclenan in Biſhop Kinkell, was ſentenced to pay 100 merks fine, to ſuffer imprisonment a month, and to give bail for his good behaviour for three years.—— At Aberdeen, Peter Grant, alias Moir, late ſervant to William Geddes tenant in Auchmoir Bamffſhire, indicted for ſtealing a mare, was, upon his petitioning for it, baniſhed to the American plantations for ſeven years, under the uſual certification in caſe of his return within that time, not being in the King's ſervice, and on duty.

Captures, &c. for May.

By Britiſh men of war, &c.

BY the Thetis: The Santa Martha, from Martinico, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Amazon, Capt. Norton: La Maria Catherine, of 8 guns, from St Euſtatia for Guadalupe, with proviſions, carried into St John's, Antigua.

By privateers, &c.

By the Duke of Marlborough: The Columbe, from St Domingo for Marſeilles, carried into Gibraltar.

By the Upton of Liverpool, Birch, for Africa: A ſmall French privateer, carried into the Canaries.

By the Scourge of London: The St Barbary and the St Nicholas de Barry, from Cadiz for Havre de-grace, carried into Plymouth.

By the Earl of Home letter of marque, Balfour, from London for the Weſt Indies: The Marquis de Beauharnois, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with ſugars, coffee, hides, and caſſia fiſtula, carried into Liſbon. She alſo took, in company with the Hawke ſloop of war, another French ſhip from Martinico, which is carried into Oporto.

By the St Aubin of Jerſey, Blampier: Two French barks with barley and rye, carried into Plymouth.

By the Free Maſon: A ſhip from Martinico, carried into St Kitts.

By the Revenge: A ſhip from Marſeilles for Hamburg, carried into Rye.

By the Prince Edward letter of marque: The Dolphin of North Bergen, from Cette; and the Eliſabeth of Flintborough, from Marſeilles; both carried into Corke.

By the London, Moreant: The Grace, France, from Dublin for Antigua, retaken, carried into Madeira.

By the Fortune, Geary: A French polacre, with barella and logwood, carried into Barcelona.

By the Huſke of Jerſey: A ſnow with rye, for Bourdeaux, carried into Scilly.

By the Burnet of Jerſey: The Eliſabeth, Richards, from Briſtol for Liſbon, retaken, carried into Scilly.

By different privateers of New York, *&c.* Seventeen French and Dutch ſhips from Cape François for Old France, richly laden, carried into New York and other ports.

By the Tartar and the King of Pruſſia of New York: The Juno, of 16 ſix and nine pounders, and 64 men, from Cape François for Marſeilles, taken Feb. 21. carried into New York, ſaid to be a very valuable prize.

By the Phœnix of Jersey, Le Quesne: Two French ships, one of about 90 tuns, with tar, rosin, and oats, from Bourdeaux for Brest; the other with 130 tuns wheat; both carried into Jersey.

A Dutch ship, the Stravorse Lynhaan of Rotterdam, Tammie Hilbrands master, was taken in the north seas, June 18. 1738, by the Boscawen privateer of London, Harden, and brought into Leith [xx. 440.]. Her cargo consisted of sugar, cotton, and indigo, apparently the produce of the French West India islands; and from many circumstances there was room to believe, that the whole was the property of French subjects. The judge-admiral, however, upon examining the proof, ordered the ship to be restored. But the cause is carried before the court of session by a suspension. This ship has been since allowed to proceed on her voyage, upon giving bail for 6000 l. in case the action be given against her.

Captures, &c. for June.

By British men of war, &c.

Taken from the London Gazette.

BY the Tartar privateer: A French pollack, from Smyrna for Marseilles, carried into Leghorn.

By the Fame privateer of London: A small French vessel, from the coast of Barbary, with wax, valued at about 4000 l. carried into Leghorn.

By the Tartar's prize, Capt. Baillie: A French frigate of 36 guns, taken, in April, after an obstinate engagement, sent to Cagliari.

By the Viper sloop, of Vice-Admiral Cotes's squadron at Jamaica, the Adrian, a large Dutch ship with sugar, indigo, and coffee, for Europe, carried into Port Royal, April 29.; and by the Dreadnought, Seaford, Wager, Peregrine, and Port Antonio, of the same squadron, two French merchant frigates, viz. the Hardy, of 20 guns and 150 men, and the Hermione, of 26 guns and 170 men, and another large Dutch ship, all loaded with the finest sugars and indigo, and esteemed very rich, taken May 2.

Taken from other papers.

By the Favourite sloop, of 10 six-pounders, 4 three-pounders, and about 110 men, Capt. Edwards: A French snow from St Domingo, valued at 700 l. taken April 14. in company with the Thetis; and Le Valeur, of between 5 and 600 tuns, 20 nine pounders, 4 twelve pounders, and 110 men, with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, taken April 15. after an engagement of two hours and a half, in which the French had 13 men killed and 9 wounded, and the Favourite 7 men wounded, carried into Gibraltar, April 27.

By the Penguin: The Bon Esperanza, a privateer of Bourdeaux, carried into Bristol.

By the Antigua sloop: A pettiauger, with 100 stand of arms and 800 weight of powder, from Martinico for Guadalupe; and a letter of marque with sugar and coffee.

By the Amazon: A French pettiauger, from Martinico for St Eustatia, carried into Antigua.

By privateers, &c.

By the Parham and the Success letters of marque of Bristol: The St Esprit, from Martinico and Madeira, carried into Bristol.

By the Tyger letter of marque, Burrows, from Liverpool: The Bon Acquire, of 13 six-pounders and 120 men, from Brest for Martinico, with stores, provisions, &c. valued at 12,000 l. carried into Jamaica.

By the Nancy, Dolman, from Bristol and Cooke for Jamaica: A French ship from Havre-de-grace for Martinico, carried into Jamaica, April 7.

By two privateers of Kingston, Jamaica: A French privateer of 6 carriage-guns, 12 swivels, and 50 men, carried into Port Morant.

By the Everton of Liverpool, Kelly: The Rotterdam, from St Domingo, carried into Virginia.

By the Voluntier and the Burnet of Jersey: La Baltide, a French ship with wheat, carried into Poole.

By the Grace, Ritchie, from Bristol for Philadelphia: The Charming Rachel of Bourdeaux, for Quebec, carried into Philadelphia.

By the Royal Hunter of New York: The Betsy, Quirk, from Jamaica for Liverpool, retaken, carried into Rhode Island.

By the General Johnson, Little: La Fortune, from St Lewis for Curacao, sent into New York.

The King of Prussia, from South Carolina, retaken, carried into Jamaica.

Capt. Macpherson, of the Britannia privateer of Philadelphia, having taken a small vessel from St Vincent, one of the French Caribbee islands, for Martinico, he learned, from papers found on board, that they were in great distress for want of powder in the port of Barvale in the former of these islands, two letters mentioning, that they had but six cartouches of powder for the guns at the fort, and that there was a very large sloop, richly laden, lying there; he therefore resolved to pay them a visit. Arriving off the port on the 8th of March, he sent his first lieutenant on shore, to let the governor know, that having intercepted his letters, he knew what difficulties he laboured under; that if they would deliver up the above-mentioned sloop, with three sail more then in the port, he would not hurt the inhabitants; but that if they did not comply, he would come in, and beat down their town. Having received for answer, that they would defend the vessels to the last extremity, Capt. Macpherson, about noon, drew nearer the town: upon which they began to play upon him, from their fort, mounting two French six-pounders; from three trenches, one of which was higher than his topgallantmast-head; and from behind houses, rocks and trees; it being supposed they had about 600 men under arms. He bore their fire till

till he came within piſtol-ſhot of the fort, and in two hours ſilenced their battery. He then ſent his boat on ſhore again, to let them know that he ſaw the advantage he had got, but that if they would come into terms, they might ſave the town. They took this opportunity to remount their cannon, and gave much the ſame anſwer as before. Upon this the firing was renewed on both ſides, and continued very briſkly till it was dark; when Capt Macpherſon finding the enemy had received a ſupply of powder, and that it was impoſſible to cut the veſſels out, put to ſea. A great many of the French fell, half their town was deſtroyed, and the veſſels in the port were greatly damaged. The Britannia had two men killed and eight wounded, and ſuffered a good deal in her hull and rigging.

Captures, &c. by the French.

THE Providence, Groves, the Good Intent, Adams, and the William, Broome, all from London for Oporto; the Kent, Braly, of Biddeford from Waterford for New England; the Fanny and Betſy, Thomſon, from Virginia for Hull; the Rofary of Arundel, with pewter and haberdaſh-goods, from London; and the Fame, with 200 hogſheads tobacco, and 112 caſks indigo, from Virginia for Briſtol; all carried into Vigo.

The Rowland, Whitſon, from London for St Kitts; the Racehorſe, Lewis, for Africa, and the Celia, Kelly, for Nevis, both from Briſtol; and the Charming Anne, Jenour, from London for St Kitts; all carried into Martinico.

The Salisbury, Appleton, from New England for Jamaica; and the Prince George, from Piſcataqua for Antigua; both carried into Porto Rico.

The Fame, Hales, from Virginia for Briſtol, carried into Bourdeaux.

The Nancy, Gardner, of and from Briſtol for London, carried into Cammarcen in Spain.

The Grantham, Oliver, from Bengal, but laſt from Fort St George, for England, taken by two French men of war off the Cape of Good Hope, and carried in there.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Molly, Longmorn, from Clyde for the Leeward iſlands, for 150l; the Seaflower of Dartmouth, for Newfoundland, for 200l; the Philo, Farmer, from New York for London, for 4000l; the Diſpatch, Duncan, from Africa for England; the James, Seawood, from Copenhagen for Bilboa; the Kingſton, Rybum, from Glaſgow; the Nancy, Gardiner, from Briſtol for Halifax; and the Providence, Finch, and the Rofary, Butler, both from London for Virginia.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Katharine, for the Weſt Indies, and the Defiance, Campbell, for Africa and America, both from Liverpool; the Honour and Molly, Keating, from Waterford for New York; the Charming Sally, Davenant, from London for Antigua; the Diſpatch of Briſtol, Bonnell, from Corke for Halifax; and the Unity, Faulkner, from Philadelphia for St Kitts.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. AT Inglifinaldie, Kincardineſhire, the ſeat of Lord Halkerton, George Norvel of Boghall, Linlithgowſhire, Eſq; married to Miſs May Falconer, youngeſt daughter of David Lord Falconer of Halkerton, deceaſed.

June Henry Bathurſt, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the court of common pleas, to Miſs Tryphena Scawen, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, Northamptonſhire, Eſq;

11. At Newcaſtle, Maj Charles Lumiſden, of Beauclerk's foot, to Miſs Elizabeth Dalziel.

P. S. July 8. At Edinburgh, Robert Stewart younger of Ballechin, Perthſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hiſbel Hope, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Hope, merchant in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At London, the wife of Mr Veck, chinaman, delivered of two boys and a girl, all likely to live.

9. At London, the Viſcounteſs Feverſham, of a daughter.

19. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Eaſton Mauduit, Northamptonſhire, the Countes of Suſſex, of a daughter.

28. At London, the Viſcounteſs D'Ilon, of a ſon.

P. S. July 6. At London, the lady of Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; of Great George Street, Hanover ſquare, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 13. At Dundee, Mrs Anna Ramſay, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Ramſay of Bamff, and relict of Capt. George Kinnaird of Couſtoun.

At St Andrew's, Mr David Young, Profeſſor of natural philoſophy in that univerſity.

At Bradford, near Taunton, Somerſetſhire, in the 95th year of her age, Phillis Perry. She had at the time of her death, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, to the number of 201, moſt of whom attended her funeral.

At Geneva, on his travels, aged about 19, Baptiſt Noel, Earl of Gainſborough.

June 6. At Dublin, in an advanced age, Philip Bragg, Eſq; a lieutenant-general, colonel of the 28th regiment of foot, and a major-general on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

The Prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, a general of foot in the Dutch ſervice, and governor of Nimeguen.

9. At York, Dr Jaques Sterne, canon reſidentiary, precentor, and prebendary, of York cathedral. He has left all his eſtate to Mrs Sarah Benſon, his late houſekeeper.

10. At New Keith, Mr John Proctor, ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Moray and Banff.

10. At Siegen, in Germany, of the ſmall-pox, the Princeſs Anna Charlotta-Auguſta, daughter of the late Frederic-William Prince of Naſſau-Siegen, of the Proteſtant branch.

12. At his houſe near Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Baillie, wife of Mr Alexander Blackwood, merchant, and late one of the bailies of Edinburgh.

11. At Whitburn, Mr Alexander Wardrobe, an miller of that parish.

17. At Aberdeen, in the 89th year of her age, Elifabeth Bateman, widow of William Forbes of Dilblair.

17. At his feat at Ridgmont, Bedfordfhire, Thomas Potter, Efq; member for Okehampton, joint vice-treafurer of Ireland, and principal regifter of the province of Canterbury.

18. At his feat at Grange, Fifefhire, George Rutherfurd, Lord Rutherfurd [160.]

23. At London, James More Molyneux, Efq; member for Hallemere, eldeft fon of Sir More Molyneux, of Loofely, Surrey.

24. At London, James Barnard, Efq; one of the commiffioners for bankrupts, and a folicitor in chancery.

25. At Chelmsford, Eflex, Major James Goring, of the 24th regiment of foot, Cornwallis's.

In Germany, the Princefs of Sultzbach, mother in law to the Elector Palatine.

P. S. July 11. At Edinburgh Mrs Rofina Ramfay, daughter of Sir John Ramfay of Whitehill, deceafed.

PREFERMENTS.

Taken from the London Gazette.

The King has been pleafed,

June 16.—to grant unto William Yea, of Pyrland, in the parifh of Taunton St James, Somerfetfhire, Efq; and his heirs-male, the dignity of *a Baronet of Great Britain.*

—to appoint John Clavering, Efq; [318.], to be *one of his Majefty's aid-de-camps, and to command and take rank as Colonel of foot.*

—to appoint John Pomfonby, William Champeneys, John Bourke, Arthur Trevor, Efqs. together with Hugh Valence Jones, Efq. to be *Commiffioners of Excife*; and to appoint John Pomfonby, William Champeneys, John Bourke, Arthur Trevor, Benjamin Burton, Efqs. Sir Richard Cox, and Hugh Valence Jones, Efq. to be *Chief Commiffioners and Governors of the Revenue in Ireland.*

—to grant unto Richard Cumberland, Efq; the offices of *Provoft Marfhal, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown, of South Carolina in America*, in the room of Thomas Lowndes and Hugh Watton, both deceafed.

—to appoint Ralph Bigland, Efq. Bluemantle Purfuivant at Arms, to be *Somerfet Herald at Arms*, in the room of John Warburton, Efq; deceafed.

30.—to grant unto Simon Bradftreet, of Dublin, Efq; and his heirs-male, the dignity of *a Baronet of Ireland.*

—to appoint William Scott, Efq; Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, to be *one of the Juftices of the King's-bench in that kingdom*, in the room of Michael Ward, Efq. deceafed.

P. S. July 3.—to grant unto Field-Marfhal John Vifcount Ligonier, the office of *Mafter-General of the Ordnance, Arms, Armories, and Habiliments of war*, in the room of Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceafed.

Taken from other papers.

Andrew Pringle, Efq; late his Majefty's Solicitor, was admitted a Lord of Seffion, June 14. by the title of *Lord Alemoor.* He was alfo admitted a Lord of Jufticiary the fame day. [160.]

Robert Bruce of Kennet, Efq; Advocate, *Profeffor of the law of Nature and Nations*; and Mr Adam Ferguſon, late chaplain to Lord John Murray's highland regiment, *Profeffor of Natural Philofophy, in the univerfity of Edinburgh*;—the former, who was received June 22. in the room of George Abercrombie, Efq; Advocate, who has refigned; and the latter, who was chofen July 4. in the room of Dr John Stewart, deceafed. —— Mr Ferguſon was fucceeded, as *Keeper of the Advocates Library*, Jan. 7. 1758, by Mr William Wallace junior, Advocate.

The univerfity of St Andrew's has conferred the degree of *Doctor of Laws* on Mr George Stewart, Profeffor of Humanity in the univerfity of Edinburgh.

Alexander Gairdner, Thomas Young, James Stalker, and John Watſon, appointed by an act of the town council of Edinburgh, of June 6. *Teachers of Engliſh in the city*, for 3 s. *per* quarter each ſcholar. [212.]

George Townſhend, *Colonel of the 64th regiment of foot*, in the room of

Maj.-Gen. John Barrington, *Colonel of the 40th regiment*, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Peregrine Thomas Hopſon, deceafed.

Lt-Col Cary, who commanded the firſt battalion of the firſt regiment of foot guards at the action at St Cas, *an additional Major to that regiment, with the rank of Colonel.*

Maj John Delgarno, *Lieutenant-Colonel*, (in the room of Lt.-Col. John Salt, deceafed); and David Appleton, *Major, of the 65th regiment, Armiger's.*

James Mainwaring, *Major of the 59th regiment, Montague's*, in the room of

Joſeph Lewis Feyrac, *Major of the 18th regiment, Pellett's.*

Sandys Hill, *Major of the firſt regiment of dragoons, Conway's.*

Capts George Bridges Rodney, Francis Geary, and Smith Callis, *Rear-Admirals.*

Pr. Edward, *a Poſt-captain, and commander of the Phœnix*, of 44 guns, a new ſhip.

Commanders of men of war: Capt. Richard Norbury, of the Reſolution, of 70 guns; Capt. Clevland, of the Windſor, of 60 guns; Capt. Richard Tyrrell, of the Foudroyant, of 84 guns; Capt. Clements, of the Pallas; and Lieut. Richard Graham, of the Lightning.

New Members: Frederick Montague, for Northampton, and Robert Lowther, for Weſtmoreland.— in the room of Charles Montague and John Dalſton, both deceafed.—— Dr Simpſon, Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, for Dover, in the room of Hugh Valence Jones, who has got a place.

The borough of Linlithgow having been without magiſtrates and a town council, ever ſince two elections of different ſets, made at Michaelmas 1754, were ſet aſide by decrees of the court of

of ſeſſion in Auguſt 1755 [xvii. 362.], which were affirmed by the houſe of Peers in May 1756 [xviii. 240.]; two petitions were ſome time ago preſented to the King in council, one in the name of Allan Wauch, the other in the name of Henry Gillies, (the two gentlemen choſen provoſt by the oppoſite parties), and other burgeſſes joining with them reſpectively, praying his Majeſty to grant ſuch remedy as to his great wiſdom and goodneſs ſhould ſeem meet. In compliance with theſe petitions, an order of council was obtained, dated May 4. 1759, That the eight incorporations of crafts in Linlithgow ſhould aſſemble themſelves in the council-chamber of that borough on the 28th of May then inſtant, and there elect each a deacon of their reſpective crafts, and forthwith give notice in writing of the name of the perſons elected, to the ſheriff depute of the county; and that the election of the magiſtrates, office bearers, and twelve merchant-counſellors, ſhould be made by the burgeſſes, merchants and tradeſmen, reſiding within the borough and its liberties, excluding the honorary burgeſſes, ſervants, and penſioners of the town; the firſt meeting for this election to be held in the council-chamber of the borough at ten o'clock in the forenoon of June 7. with continuation of days; the council ſo to be elected, conſiſting of the magiſtrates, office-bearers, twelve merchant-counſellors, and eight deacons of crafts, in all twenty-ſeven, to continue till the uſual time of election in the preſent year. The ſheriff-depute of the county, or his ſubſtitute, and Robert Ewing of Craigton, and Robert Ramſay of Blackcraig, Eſqs. or any two of them, were required to ſuperviſe the election, and to form an authentic inſtrument thereupon, to be reported to the King in council, for his royal confirmation. Previous notice of the time of election was given in the Edinburgh news papers, by order of the ſheriff-depute: and the poll was begun on Thurſday June 7. and continued till Saturday the 9th at four o'clock afternoon, when the commiſſioners, John Gillon of Wellhouſe, Eſq, the ſheriff-depute, and the other two gentlemen above mentioned, declared the following perſons to have been unanimouſly elected, *viz.*

HENRY GILLIES Provoſt.

George Napier,
Thomas Smith,
Robert Clark,
William Jamieſon,
} Bailies.

Robert Cocks, Dean of Guild.
Walter Adam, Treaſurer.

ALLAN WAUCH,
James Hamilton,
John Ferrier,
Alexander Kenneway,
James Henderſon,
William Cunninghame,
James Gibbieſon,
Henry Bell,
George Bartholomew,
John Bell,
James Andrew,
William Napier
} Merchant Counſellors.

Haddington Prices, July 6.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	8 l. 8 s.	8 l. 0 s.	7 l. 16 s.
Bear,	6 l. 0 s.	5 l. 10 s.	5 l. 0 s.
Oats,	4 l. 10 s.	4 l. 4 s.	4 l. 0 s.
Peaſe,	4 l. 6 s.	4 l. 2 s.	4 l. 0 s.

Edinburgh, July 13. Oat-meal 7 d. Peaſe-meal 4 d. Bear meal 4 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for June 1759.

Within the city	Males 28	56	99	Iner. 5.
	Fem. 28			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 25	43		
	Fem. 18			

AGE.			N°.	DISEASES.	N°.
Under		2	17	Aged —	23
Between	2 &	5	16	Ague —	1
	5 &	10	7	Childbed	2
	10 &	20	6	Conſumption	25
	20 &	30	9	Fever —	12
	30 &	40	7	Purging —	1
	40 &	50	8	Small pox	15
	50 &	60	9	Stillborn	2
	60 &	70	10	Teething	18
	70 &	80	8		
	80 &	90	2		

NEW BOOKS. *With remarks.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Sketch of the character of the late Princeſs of Orange, *&c.* 6 d. *Coote.*

This piece is tranſlated from the French, and the original was firſt publiſhed at the Hague. It is an elaborate panegyric, without one peculiar or characteriſtic particular, which diſtinguiſhed her R. Highneſs from other perſons equally amiable and great. Characteriſtic and diſtinguiſhing peculiarities are not indeed to be expected in ſuch performances as theſe, which are generally the work of needy ſycophants, whoſe ſituation makes a perſonal knowledge of the character they draw, altogether impoſſible; and who have no view but to recommend themſelves to ſome ſurviving friend of the deceaſed, whoſe affection is become more exquiſitely ſenſible and tender, by the recent and irremediable loſs of its object; and whoſe minds therefore are touched with kindneſs by every attempt to juſtify their grief by praiſes of the dead, and are by their ſituation indiſpoſed, with reſpect both to ability and inclination, to inquire how far the character is like, or from what motives it was drawn.

The author of this ſketch, like the dedicator, who renounces flattery becauſe his patron will derive more honour from truth, commits the very fault he profeſſes to avoid, and introduces his indiſcriminating panegyric, by obſerving, that it is extremely eaſy to trace general and common characters, and draw a picture from fancy, in which almoſt every perſon of a warm imagination may find a reſemblance of ſomebody that he loves. His zeal indeed has ſo far got the better of his underſtanding, that he has not

only

only brought together all the good qualities that can poſſibly ſubſiſt together, but thoſe that cannot. He has juſt celebrated her late R. Highneſs for her *evenneſs* of temper, and then for a ſtrength of mind by which her *haſty* and *paſſionate* temper was ever ruled. It is, however, not improbable, that this and ſome other abſurdities of the ſame kind, are wholly the fault of the tranſlator; whoſe knowledge of both languages, the reader may gueſs from the following paragraph; in which it is difficult to determine whether the French or Engliſh predominates.

"Talents, genius, greatneſs of ſoul, ſingular accompliſhments, precious and magnificent gifts of nature, you are, no doubt, intitled to the admiration of the world; you make politicians, conquerors, and great men of various kinds. But without the virtues of the heart, you can never render a mortal worthy of our reſpect and homage. It is the heart, it is its purity, and its diſpoſitions towards its equals, that can give birth to the virtues; the mind can only give them a form."

If there is an exception to the preceding remarks, it is in the following account of her R. Highneſs's liberality, which alone would have rendered her worthy of a better encomiaſt.

"Whoever was unhappy, and merited a better fortune, was conſidered by her as having a right to ſhare in her riches. *This is*, ſhe uſed to ſay, *the only true happineſs that belongs to wealth and grandeur, and without this advantage, a private ſtation would be more eligible; to give, to form charitable eſtabliſhments, and to behold the ſucceſs of theſe good things which heaven has beſtowed upon us.* And indeed her generoſity and charity very near exceeded her ability. And when a perſon was once about to make her ſenſible of the amount of the monies ſhe beſtowed in gifts and penſions, ſhe refuſed to view the account, and ſaid, *Do not deprive me of the pleaſure of giving, nor demonſtrate to me the impoſſibility of it, God will provide.*"

Candid reflections on the expedition to Martinico. With an account of taking Guadalupe. By J. J. a lieutenant in the navy. 1 s. *A. Johnſton.*

By the account of Martinico contained in this pamphlet, it appears, that it was not poſſible to take it with the force which we ſent out for that purpoſe; but that a neſt of pirates, called *St Lucie*, where there was a great quantity of rich merchandiſe, might eaſily have been deſtroyed, which was neglected in order to exert the whole force of the fleet againſt Guadalupe, which was the ſecond object of the expedition.

Martinico, ſays the author, is fortified both by nature and art. The ſhore on both ſides is indented with numberleſs bays, which run far up into the country; and the ſands, which only diſcover themſelves at low water, form in many places a hidden and almoſt inſurmountable barrier.

A ridge of inacceſſible mountains runs N. W. and S. E. from one end of the iſland to the other.

The coaſt abounds with towns and villages, which are defended by ſtrong and numerous garriſons of veteran regiments, under the direction of the ableſt engineers. The troops upon the iſland amount to 15,000 men, beſides 18,000 ſettlers, commonly called *militia*; who are all diſciplined, many of them having ſerved in Italy and Flanders, and all of them being diſciplined every fortnight, in companies, muſtered every ſix weeks, in battalions, and reviewed in a body twice a-year. Beſides, there are about 60,000 blacks on the iſland, many of whom are dexterous in ſhooting, and all know the uſe of ſmall arms, though not of artillery. The ground furniſhes ſufficient victuals to ſerve the inhabitants, who can have fiſh and fowl, and all other kind of game at pleaſure.

Here, however, we landed on the 16th of January, with no more than 5500 men; who, after lying on their arms all night, marched in the morning towards Fort Royal.

Fort Royal is a regular ſquare, fortified in a new method, by M. de Reaumur, after a deſign communicated to an Engliſh gentleman by Lieut. Archibald Bontein, late chief engineer in Jamaica; all the baſtions are ſquares; the demi-lunes before the curtains are demi ſquares; the lunettes and tenailles are ſquares, as are all the different portions of the fort; which at this time is defended by a train of 200 pieces of cannon, ſome of them 48 pounders, and a garriſon of five regiments, conſiſting of 3750 men, moſt of whom are Iriſh and Swiſs, who would ſooner die than ſurrender; nay, many Engliſh ſailors, who, for want of bread in their own country, repaired to the ſhip-yards of Breſt, Rochefort, and Toulon, after the peace of Aix la-Chapelle, and have, ſince the commencement of this war, been tranſported thither, as the moſt likely people to defend it to the laſt extremity.

But the ſtrength of this fort was not all we had to overcome; 3000 blacks on the firſt ſight of our fleet had been employed to undermine the ground which we were to paſs over, and it was charged with no leſs than 150 barrels of powder.

Our troops marched on without ſuſpicion of this danger, and the whole firſt line actually advanced on the ground over the powder: juſt at this criſis, when nothing elſe could have ſaved us, a French carpenter, who had differed with the conſtructor of the mine about his wages, firſt cut off one of the canals of communication, and then deſerted. Being conducted to Gen. Hopſon, he apprized him of his danger: upon which the men were ordered inſtantly to face about, and move off the ground. When the French ſaw this, they with all haſte ſet fire to the train, but the communication being broken, two or three barrels only exploded, and a few men of Watſon's regiment fell by a ſhare which was ſo near deſtroying the whole army.

A true account of the ſtate of the fort and the iſland being obtained from this carpenter, whoſe veracity,

veracity, after ſuch a proof, could not be ſuſpected, a council of war was called, and the troops were again taken on board. On Monday, the 22d, the fleet arrived at that part of Guadalupe called *Baſſe Terre*; and though from this time ſome advantages were every day gained, yet the proceedings of Gen. Hopſon were ſo ſlow, that the men would probably have periſhed by the ſcurvy and the flux, which were perpetually gaining ground among them, before they could have effected their deſign, if the General had not himſelf died of one of them on the 27th, [of February, he ſhould have ſaid]. As ſoon as he was dead, the plan of operations was entirely changed, and the execution vigorouſly proſecuted till the conqueſt of the whole iſland was completed. For the particulars of which the reader is referred to the account publiſhed by authority. [314.]

Demonſtrations of religion and virtue, in two diſcourſes. *Dodſley.*

An hiſtorical review of the conſtitution and government of Penſylvania, from its origin, ſo far as relates to the controverſies which have ariſen between the governors and aſſemblies. Founded on authentic documents. 5 s. *Griffiths.*

The reply of Capt. Crookſhanks to Admiral Knowles's pamphlet, intitled, "A refutation of the charge brought againſt Admiral Knowles." 6 d. *Cooper.*

The attorney's practice in the court of King's bench; edit. 4. with additions. 2 vols. 8°. 12 s. *Brotherton.*

The hiſtory and repreſentation of Athens, with other famous monuments in Greece. 1 vol. imperial folio. 1 l. 10 s. ſheets. 2 l. bound. *Sayer.*

The merchant's advocate; or, An inquiry, whether the merchants are not intitled to a diſcount of *5 per cent.* upon the payment of the duties of *5 per cent.* in 1747. 6 d. *Cooper.*

The ſecond journal of Chriſtian Frederic Poſt to the Indians on the Ohio. 1 s. *Wilkie.*

Philoſophical miſcellanies. From the French of M. Formey, ſecretary to the royal academy at Berlin. 3 s. *Hinton.*

Dialogues on ſincerity, retirement, the golden age of Eliſabeth, and the conſtitution of the Engliſh government. The 1ſt by Dr Henry Moore and Mr Waller; 2d, Mr Cowley and Dr Sprat, 3d, Mr Addiſon, Dr Arbuthnot, and Mr Digby; 4th, and 5th, Sir J. Maynard, Mr Somers, and Bp Burnet. From the original MSS. Digeſted by the parties themſelves. With notes by the editor. 5 s. *Millar.*

The practice of gardening explained to all capacities, including the neweſt improvements. By T. Perfect. 1 s. 6 d. *Baldwin.*

Conjunct expeditions; or, Expeditions that have been carried on jointly by the fleet and army, from the deſcent of Cæſar to the affair of St Cas, incluſive. 8°. 7 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*

The genuine remains in verſe and proſe of Mr Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. From the original MSS. Two vols. 8°. *Tonſon.*

The virtues of honey in preventing and curing many diſeaſes. 1 s. 6 d. *Davis.*

A miſcellany for the beau-monde. 6 d. *Kinnerſley.*

A popular lecture on the aſtronomy and philoſophy of comets. By S. Dunn. 6 d. *W. Owen.*

Poetry and Entertainment.

The works of Horace, &c. By William Duncombe, Eſq; and J. Duncombe, M. A.

This work is compriſed in two volumes, and contains, beſides a complete tranſlation of Horace, ſeveral imitations of particular pieces, which would do honour to any collection. As a tranſlation is ſuppoſed to differ from an original only in the manner of expreſſing the ſame ſentiments, and as this manner cannot be deſcribed, no account can be given of tranſlations but by ſpecimens. The choice of theſe ſpecimens is always difficult: if the pieces are equally eligible, there is nothing by which it can be determined; if there is great diſproportion between different parts of the performance, it is neither juſt to ſelect the worſt nor the beſt; and if one of each is ſelected, the public cannot, from them, eſtimate the merit of the whole, as that will depend upon the proportion of the good to the bad, which can be known only by reading the whole. We have given two ſpecimens of this performance among the poetry for this month. This verſion is illuſtrated by a great variety of notes, in which to all that is valuable in Dacier and Sanadon, many originals are added, not inferior either in judgment or taſte.

Time, Wiſdom, and Glory; a poem. Addreſſed to the Prince of Wales, on account of his birthday. By John Lockman. 6 d. *Dodſley.* —— In this fable, Time, Wiſdom, and Glory, are repreſented as alighting from heaven upon the hill at Windſor, and going from thence to Saville houſe, where they addreſs his Royal Highneſs ſeverally. Time tells him, that as a king has no more power to recall paſt time than a ſlave, it is no leſs neceſſary that he ſhould be diligent to improve it. Wiſdom obſerves, that by the folly of individuals, individuals only are undone, but that a nation is ruined by the folly of a king. And Glory informs him, that her moſt diſtinguiſhing favours, are the reward of patriotiſm, and the love of peace. We are then told,

> The viſitants their ſtrains give o'er;
> Smile on the prince; then upward ſoar;
> Breathing ere, flow, they diſappear,
> This moral in his ravith'd ear:
> To thoſe great ſouls who virtue prize,
> Time, Wiſdom, Glory, give the ſkies.

Politics.

The character and neceſſary qualifications of a Britiſh miniſter. 1 s. *Cooper.*

It is difficult to ſay what was the particular view of the author of this piece, except to complain, that, in a ſtate of war, trade muſt, in ſome particulars, be under diſadvantages, from which it is free in a time of peace. Several pages, however, are ſpent in telling us, that a miniſter ſhould

ſhould be a wiſe man, and an honeſt man, and perfectly acquainted with the civil and commercial intereſts of the ſtate; as will appear from the following extract.

The man deſtined for a Britiſh miniſter of ſtate ſhould be born with a ſuperiority of reaſon, ſufficient to render him abſolute maſter of his paſſions; by nature of an eaſy chearful diſpoſition, which more than all the philoſophy we can acquire by ſtudy and argument, contributes towards preſerving a conſtant ſerenity of mind, on which the operations of reaſon and judgment in a great meaſure depend. He ſhould be exempted from the general foibles of mankind, avarice, vanity, and ambition; but, beyond all, diveſted of jealouſy and envy, of all paſſions the moſt fatal in its conſequences to his adminiſtration, ſince this circumſtance will be the ſure means of depriving both the miniſter and government of the eminent ſervices different geniuſes and talents might render their king and country. That he in any degree is acquainted with the ſciences, will be ſufficient to conſtitute him the encourager and protector of learning. A general knowledge of mankind, and quick diſcernment of their different characters and abilities, together with the perfect poſſeſſion of the whole ſyſtem of figures, is abſolutely neceſſary to his ſituation as miniſter, to enable him to direct the proper management of the finances with judgment and accuracy, prevent being impoſed on himſelf by falſe repreſentations, and render him capable of underſtanding the true intereſts of commerce, in all its various branches, which ſingly depend on juſt and accurate calculations, in conſequence of certain information of facts.

EDINBURGH.

The inſtitutions of the law of Scotland. By James Viſcount of Stair, Lord Preſident of the court of Seſſion in Scotland. Edit. 3. Corrected, and enlarged, with notes, by John Gordon and William Johnſtone, Eſqs, Advocates. 2 l. 2 s. in boards. *Hamilton & Balfour.*

The Britiſh gardener's calendar, chiefly adapted to the climate of North Britain. By James Juſtice, F. R. S. one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion. 4 s. 6 d. *Fleming.*

The Scots gardener's director. By the aforementioned Mr Juſtice. Edit. 2. 8°. 5 s. *Donaldſon.*

A new Engliſh dictionary. 8°. 3 s. *Donaldſon.*

Candidus, the Optimiſt; or, All for the beſt. By M. de Voltaire. A new tranſlation. 1 s. *Donaldſon.*

The free maſons ſongs, with choruſes in three and four parts, and a baſs for the organ or violincello. Muſic. 1 s. *Bremner.*

The cauſe of the lay-elders againſt the clergy. A letter to the commiſſioners of the royal boroughs aſſembled at Edinburgh in July 1750, concerning the overture tranſmitted to preſbyteries, by which boroughs are allowed to chuſe either miniſters or elders to be their repreſentatives in the aſſembly. 2 d. *Peter.* —— This writer obſerves, *inter alia*, That in our aſſemblies, the clergy are repreſented by clergymen, the landed intereſt by lay-elders from preſbyteries, and the trading intereſt by commiſſioners from boroughs, who have always been lay-elders, commonly the provoſt or one of the bailies of the place; and that upon the nice proportion with which theſe ſeveral repreſentations have been ſettled, depends entirely the ſtability of our church's conſtitution: That in 1732, when two miniſters had commiſſions from boroughs, viz. Mr George Boes one from Coupar, and Mr Archibald Campbell one from St Andrew's, an opinion reported by the committee for overtures, "That the ſaid commiſſions ſhould not be ſuſtained, becauſe it is not agreeable to the acts of aſſembly, and practice of this church, that boroughs ſend miniſters to repreſent them in the general aſſembly, and is an innovation," was, after reaſoning, approved of *nem. con.* by the aſſembly, and the names of Meſſ. Boes and Campbell were ſtruck off the rolls; and that this unanimous deciſion of the ſupreme court is conformable to the cuſtom of the church for a hundred years back, not introducing a new law, but eſtabliſhing an old one: and, That the repreſentation of boroughs ſeems to be a part of the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, which it is now beyond the power of the church to alter; for that by act 4. parl. 1705, the commiſſioners for the treaty of union are expreſsly commanded, "not to treat of or concerning any alteration of the worſhip, diſcipline, and government, of the church of this kingdom, as now by law eſtabliſhed," and by the articles of union, "her Majeſty doth eſtabliſh and confirm the true Proteſtant religion, and the worſhip, diſcipline, and government of this church, to continue, without any alteration, to the people of this land, in all ſucceeding generations."—— "One certain conſequence of the paſſing of this overture," ſays he, "will be, the increaſing the power and influence of the preſbytery of Edinburgh. It is not to be ſuppoſed, that miniſters who live at a diſtance from Edinburgh, and who do not now attend when choſen by their own preſbyteries, will ever endeavour to get themſelves elected members for boroughs. No; that will never be the caſe. It is a few of thoſe buſy ſcheming men, who live within, or in the neighbourhood of this city; and who, from the great knowledge and piety of their pariſhioners, having little occaſion to exercile the other duties of their miniſterial function, want therefore to ingroſs the whole management of the affairs of the church, for whom this overture was made, and who alone will reap the benefit of it."—— "It is your buſineſs now," (thus he concludes, addreſſing the convention), "to deprive the boroughs of an occaſion of tranſgreſſing the laws, (for an act of aſſembly can never alter the laws of the land); and, by making an act diſcharging royal boroughs to elect miniſters their repreſentatives, preſerve the peace of the church, aſſert your own rights, and ſecure the privileges of your brethren the lay-elders."—— *P S* An act to this purpoſe was paſſed by the convention July 11.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1759.

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A ſcheme for preſerving lives in ſhipwrecks.

From a pamphlet, intitled, *The ſeaman's preſervation, or, Safety in ſhipwreck. By J. Wilkinſon.*

EVery attempt to ſecure the lives of mankind in perilous ſituations deſerves attention; and if not equal to the expectation of the contriver, may however poſſibly receive its completion from ſome future trial by other hands.

Experience muſt determine of the expediency of the following invention, which we ſhall give in the words of the author. *Gr. Mag.*

THough art has hitherto been ineffectual, in its attempts to preſerve veſſels from periſhing on accidental rocks, ſands, uncertain coaſts; by ſtorms, ſtarting of timbers, or foundering at ſea; it will be an happy thing, if any method can be propoſed to ſave lives expoſed in thoſe terrifying emergencies.

To make ſailing therefore a leſs hazardous occupation, I thought it very poſſible to conſtruct a machine that would, without inconvenience, ſupport a man, and bring him ſafe to ſhore, though the veſſel were deſtroyed by fire, or caſt away. This I purpoſed to effect by the help of cork.

After ſeveral contrivances for this purpoſe, made, experienced, and rejected, I at length concerted a jacket,

interlined with cork, inconteſtably more ſecure than any boat; and ſo manifeſtly ſuperior to all other reſources, ſuch as are commonly catched at in the extremity of ſhipwreck, as not to admit a compariſon. For without being ſanguine, I may venture to pronounce, that it is a certain ſupport and ſecurity in the water; and, in all probability, in the moſt terrifying emergencies by ſea.

It is very poſſible, by the help of a ſmall quantity of cork, to enable a man to float many hours. Even though he could not ſwim, he would, by this means, be ſuperior to the beſt artiſt at ſwimming, who had not ſuch a proviſion of cork to ſupport him. If the man who ſwims is taken with the cramp, a ſudden fit of any ſort, or becomes tired, his life is endangered: from whence it paſſed into a maxim in ſome places, That "more people are drowned from having learned to ſwim, than for want of that art; and that more periſh in the water who can, than who cannot ſwim." Fear preſerves thoſe that cannot ſwim, from danger; and confidence of their ſkill, betrays thoſe who can, into it. It is plain, then, that the man in the jacket who cannot ſwim, is much ſafer than the ſwimmer without that contrivance; but the ſwimmer has the advantage of both. The firſt is a man in a boat without oars; the ſecond, a man who has oars without a boat; but the laſt is equipped with both boat and oars, with this additional advantage, that his oars cannot eſcape him, by the force of any ſurge, nor can any ſwell overſet this portable boat.

Here perhaps it will be aſked, How a man, though he was accommodated as is here propoſed, can poſſibly be ſaved from danger in time of ſhipwreck? His ability merely to ſupport himſelf above water will avail but little; if he cannot proceed to the ſhore, he will periſh upon the ſurface of that element by hunger and cold; and ſo protract a ſcene of miſery, which otherwiſe would more deſireably come to a ſpeedy concluſion. But it is well known to ſeafaring people, that a ſhip is always wrecked on or near a lee-ſhore; the waves muſt therefore, of conſequence, drive upon the neareſt land: ſo that all a man has here to do, when caſt away, is to ſupport himſelf from ſinking; and the winds and waves which ſet againſt the ſhore that is moſt adjacent, will certainly land him upon it.

Men generally endeavour to lay hold upon a piece of timber: the boat is ſometimes ſtaved or daſhed to pieces, and ſometimes not to be got to action; therefore ſuch poor reſources in extreme emergency are gladly ſeized; though they often prove a treacherous dependence. For though they can poſſeſs themſelves of a maſt, yard, empty cask, or ſome ſuch buoyant ſubſtance, it is very difficult to retain them, without a laborious and perpetual ſtruggle. Sometimes the unfortunate, upon ſuch things, are carried off by the winds, are borne away by the billows, and very often are drowned by the rolling over and toſſing of the very lumber they were compelled to rely upon for their ſecurity.

That the ſecurity of the cork-jacket is vaſtly preferable, and more to be depended upon, than that of a boat, in a mountainous ſea, among rocks, and pieces of wreck, is almoſt ſelf-evident, and precludes the neceſſity of demonſtration, if we only conſider how liable a boat is (in the great confuſion and difficulty of unſhipping in the extremity of ſhipwreck) to ſplit, to be broken, or, in plunging in a rough ſea, to be irrecoverably overturned; it may alſo be daſhed to pieces by floating timber, or be driven on a rock by the billows. But, if it eſcapes theſe accidents, it does not riſe to mount every ſurge with ſuch buoyancy as the cork-jacket; but by receiving a ſwell, often carries the men overboard. So alſo, if the waves are frequent, ſtrong, and impetuous, a boat muſt founder or burſt through; becauſe her length will ſometimes more than interſect a wave; its middle part, being the centre of gravity, it is often burſt in that part; or, if the waves are near each other, that part bearing leaſt, is then again moſt liable to damage. And if a boat in a rough ſea is not ſteered ſo that its head points full againſt the ſwell

or

or billows, as it ſometimes is impoſſible for the beſt ſteerſman to do, then it is overſet by a wave coming upon its ſide, and every perſon is turned overboard. But the common practice is, to get upon a maſt or yard in ſuch emergencies. Theſe are ſubject to as many, or more misfortunes, than even the boat: they are perpetually rolling over, and inſtead of mounting, always pierce through the billows with their points foremoſt; and a maſt being longer, than the valley of water that parts one wave from another is in breadth, inſtead of riſing over the mountain, it penetrates through the midſt of it; whereby the people are generally waſhed off their hold, if they are not laſhed or tied to it; and in that caſe they are almoſt as much below as above the ſurface; ſo that they are frequently found dead upon the ſhore, though they ſwam upon pieces of timber. A gentleman who was caſt away, being laſhed to a maſt for his ſafety, was, after forty-eight hours, brought to the ſhore; but in ſuch a condition, from the many ſubmerſions he received by the perpetual over roiling of the maſt he was faſtened to, that when he was taken up, it was a matter of great doubt if he could be recovered, though he happily was.

An invention deſigned for the indiſcriminate good of mankind, ſhould preſerve the utmoſt ſimplicity and plainneſs in its conſtruction, that every body may make it; it ſhould be eaſy of charge, not ſubject to diſorder or accident; and it ought not to require any ſingular dexterity or addreſs in its application or management, that no inconvenience may exclude the meaneſt in fortune or capacity from the benefit of its aſſiſtance, in time of exigence or extremity.

I ordered therefore a jacket to be made of thin ſailcloth without ſleeves. I then procured four pieces of ſound cloſe cork, each piece three quarters of an inch in thickneſs, and ſix inches broad, meaſuring in length ſixteen inches; theſe pieces being naturally hollow, or in ſome degree concave on the inner ſide, when ſmoothed a little with a knife, were ſo fitted, as to be very eaſy to the body; after which they were ſewed faſt to the inward ſide of the jacket, correſponding to its four ſeveral quarters.

This jacket may be faſtened on with leather thongs, or pieces of ſheeps gut dried. But as the tying would take up ſome time, and expedition is neceſſary, buttons made of fine cloſe cork will be much preferable; they are not only more ready in an urgent emergency, but more to be depended upon, with the ſtill greater advantage of communicating to the jacket an additional buoyancy, without incumbering; and they will be no increaſe of charge, for three may be made out of one ſound bottle-cork.

My firſt experiment was not in a very deep water; but I ſoon found any apprehenſion of danger from that element, when I had my jacket on, was very ill founded. With the utmoſt efforts my art or ſtrength could exert, I was convinced it was in vain to attempt to ſink myſelf under the ſurface; and though I ſtaid an hour in the water, I could not perceive that the buoyancy of my machine was in the leaſt decreaſed.

I therefore immerſed the jacket for twenty-four hours; after which it had not imbibed ſo much water as to prevent its buoyancy, or diſable it from ſupporting me very ſafely and conveniently; and yet it was in freſh water, which penetrates more, and inſinuates more ſubtily into any ſubſtances, than the ſalt water does, which is of a more viſcid and clammy conſiſtence. This experiment, it may be obſerved, was made in a river, and a part of it that was not very deep; for I cannot ſwim, and I therefore did not think it prudent to venture where it was deep enough to drown me: and, conſequently, as it was a ſhallow water, it was neither ſo buoyant as the ſame depth of ſalt water, or as a deeper body of freſh water would have been.

The coſt of the jacket can never be an objection, for any perſon may make it. A piece of old canvaſs, and a pound of cork, are the whole materials; ſo that the ſeamen would very eaſily do the workmanſhip themſelves, when on board, at vacant intervals. And as they are generally pretty ingenious mechanics,

nics, I doubt not but they would improve this machine to the greateſt nicety and perfection, and in a very ſhort time it would come into general uſe, if a proper beginning was duly encouraged. The jacket thus accommodated for uſe, coſt me 2 s. 6 d.; a number would be made much cheaper; and I imagine fifty men might be fitted with this ſecurity for about 5 l. It weighed, when dry, one pound and a half; when it had lain in freſh water twenty-four hours, it weighed one pound and fourteen ounces.

The pieces of cork uſed for this purpoſe ſhould be the leaſt porous poſſible. Let them be cloſe, firm, and of that elaſtic dry compactneſs, which is obſerved in the fineſt bottle-corks; I mean, thoſe commonly called Belvidere corks. In this it will be proper to be very exact, becauſe the leſs porous the cork is, the longer will the jacket ſupport the ſwimmer, as it will imbibe in the ſame ſpace of time a much leſs quantity of water. The cork that is compact is alſo the ſtrongeſt, and moſt able to reſiſt accidents. It would be a ſort of breaſtplate or armour to defend the breaſt of the ſeaman, whilſt his hands were employed to guard his head from being wounded againſt the aſperities of rocks, or by floating pieces of timber and wreck, againſt which he would be liable to be daſhed by the impetuoſity of the ſurges; for many men in ſhipwreck, who could ſwim to ſhore, periſh by being urged with violence on the prominent points of rocks, or by blows received on their backs, defenceleſs whilſt they ſwim, from pieces of ſhip-timber. When fatigued with long ſwimming, a ſmall blow makes them ſick, and they muſt, in ſuch circumſtances, inevitably periſh.

This jacket will fold up ſo as to occupy but very little ſpace; which I mention, leſt any one ſhould object, that their bulk would be very inconvenient, on account of the ſtowage required for them: but a moderate ſea-cheſt will contain a hundred conveniently.

It might be better to have one cheſt appointed for them, and placed in ſome very convenient and ready part of the ſhip, than to let every individual have the care of his own jacket, for obvious reaſons, but particularly to prevent confuſion in their extremity.

It is objected to the cork-jacket, That though it will certainly ſupport the body, floating upon the ſurface of the water; yet the legs of a perſon who cannot ſtrike as ſwimmers do, will hang down in a diſagreeable and inconvenient manner; whereas the whole body of a perſon that ſwims ought to be ſtretched out upon the water at full length. If therefore it would not imbarraſs too much a contrivance already ſufficiently ſecure without ſuch addition, I do not doubt but great help might be gained by a cork-ſandal applied to the ſole of each foot, by the buoyancy of which the legs will be ſupported in the ſame direction as the body with the jacket on. I made theſe cork-ſandals in the following manner, and found them very helpful in ſtriking, to puſh myſelf forwards. Each ſandal was compoſed of two pieces of cork, not thicker than that of the jacket, meaſuring three inches broad, and as long as the foot. One edge on the longeſt ſide of each piece being pared off to an half round, theſe two ſides were faſtened together by leather thongs, in two places, that they may fold like a pair of hinges. The thongs are left long enough to tie round the foot, to faſten the ſandal to it ſecurely, by the middle part of that ſide applied to its ſole. On the ſame ſide the edges at the margin were rounded off in the manner of thoſe on the under ſide, where the two pieces are united by the leathern thongs. Three holes oppoſite to each other are then bored with an hot iron tool through each ſide of the ſandal, through which are put three ſmall cords, croſſing the ſandal at the upper and lower ſide in three ſeveral places. Theſe cords are ſo faſtened, that thoſe that paſs acroſs the upper ſide, are ſo much longer than thoſe that interſect the under ſide, as to let the ſandal fold to an angle of ninety degrees; whereas thoſe on the nether ſide being ſhorter, will only admit the ſandal to open to its full breadth. By this

this method, like the foot of a web-footed fowl, the ſandal will contract, and its middle part on the upper ſide will come to an edge, and eaſily divide the water, in drawing in the foot ſo far as the upper ſtrings will admit, without reſiſtance from the water, or fatigue to the ſwimmer. And when he ſtrikes out his legs, the ſandal will open as far as the cords below will give liberty, and thereby will act upon the water, and urge the ſwimmer along. Its convexity will abate the impeding reſiſtance, and its concave ſide will give greater impulſe, by engaging more power to ſuſtain his efforts, and every ſtroke will doubly accelerate his progreſs.

Though not abſolutely neceſſary to the ſafety of the ſwimmer, yet this contrivance may have its uſe. For it will not only expedite his progreſs, but the friction of the rough ſide of the cork upon the ſoles of his feet, as it is found by experience, when worn in ſhoes, to be a ſubſtance of great warmth, together with the perpetual activity of the legs in ſtriking, will contribute to preſerve the circulation of the blood, and prevent the inconveniencies from cold, to which thoſe might have been ſuſpected to be ſubject who ſwam in the cork-jacket only.

ROYAL MAGAZINE.

The MODERN TRAVELLER.

Being an account of cities, churches, palaces, caſtles, ruins, muſeums, paintings, ſtatues, &c.

DRESDEN, *the capital of* SAXONY, *now in the hands of the Pruſſians.*

THE city of Dreſden is ſituated on a plain, ſurrounded by lofty hills, at about two leagues diſtant. The river Elbe flows through it, and divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a ſtone bridge 540 feet long, and 36 broad, ſupported by eighteen arches: but being horizontal, great part of the beauty of it is loſt, which an agreeable curve produces in theſe ſtructures. Near that part of the bridge which leads to the old city, is a curious crucifix of braſs, about half as big as the life, fixed on a ſtone pedeſtal, on which are a human ſkull, and a ſerpent, of braſs, the emblems of death, and the prince of darkneſs. Many of the ſtreets are narrow, but uniform; and in ſeveral of the ſquares are lofty houſes of ſtone, ſix or ſeven ſtories high. Their apartments in general are not large, but very neat. The inhabitants, before the preſent war broke out, were computed at about 40,000, 5000 of whom were Roman Catholics.

The palace has been long famous for its multitude of curioſities, natural and artificial. This collection was begun by the Elector Auguſtus, and placed in a green room; and hence the muſeum of Dreſden is called *The Green Room*, or Vault; and the King of Pruſſia has been ſo careful to preſerve this curious collection from being diſſipated, that he has ſuffered no perſon to enter it ſince this city has fallen into his hands.

This muſeum conſiſts of ſeven apartments, and a cloſet, painted green. All of them are floored with marble of different colours, dug in the quarries of Saxony.

The firſt apartment contains models in braſs of the moſt curious ſtatues and monuments ancient and modern, particularly the celebrated Toro Farneſe, and the equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederick William the Great, at Berlin.

In the ſecond is a great variety of curious clocks, and other automata, in gold and ſilver. Among others is a ſhip ſailing round a table, while the ſeamen in it are weighing the anchor, and performing other neceſſary works; and at the ſame time an elegant piece of muſic is performed by a machine on board the ſhip. In another piece of clock-work, are repreſented the Virgin Mary and Joſeph, with the infant Jeſus in a manger, with the ſhepherds of Bethlehem, and the eaſtern magi, performing their adorations to the Meſſiah, while the heavens ſeem to open with a brilliancy almoſt beyond imagination. They alſo ſhew here, drawn by two lions, a car, in which is an organ playing a variety of muſical pieces.

The third apartment contains a ſur-

priſing number of curioſities in ivory; and among others a crucifix finely executed. Here is alſo a ſhip completely rigged, with gold wire to repreſent ropes. The ſails are adorned with the arms of the King of Poland, and the names of the princes of the royal family. A figure of Abraham offering his ſon Iſaac, with the angel deſcending, and ſtopping the hand of Abraham, as it is raiſed to give the fatal ſtroke. This figure is an ell and a half in height, and of exquiſite workmanſhip.

In the fourth apartment the eye is dazzled with a great variety of ſilver and gold vaſes, moſt of them large goblets, and other drinking-veſſels, one of which holds five quarts. Here is alſo a large fountain with four vaſes, remarkably large.

The fifth apartment contains an amazing number of precious ſtones, and curious veſſels formed with them. The ſeveral cameos and intaglios in this room are ſaid to be worth 300,000 dollars. They alſo ſhew here a curious caſket of enamelled and Florentine work, together with a large table of jaſper, on which is repreſented, in relievo of onyx, chalcedony, and other gems, a young prince on horſeback, preceded by the Virtues, pointing out to him the way to true glory; while the Vices, with a look full of rage and malice, are flying before him. This is an antique, and ſaid to have coſt 80,000 dollars. Over this table is a painting in enamel of Mary Magdalene, ſaid to be the largeſt of that kind in the world: it is an ell and a half high. Here is alſo a caſket of enamel, almoſt entirely covered with turquoiſes and rubies, ſeveral caſkets of inlaid Florentine work, a crucifix, and four ſmall pyramids of a curious ſort of Arabian marble, no where now to be found, and ſaid to have been a preſent from Pope Benedict XIII.; a ſtatue of Charles II. of England; the angel Michael vanquiſhing the devil. This piece is of wood, and of admirable workmanſhip, performed in England; it is only two feet high, but coſt 2500 pounds. Here are alſo ſeveral ſmall coffers, and ſome cannon of fine chaſed work, and four tables of oriental marble; a great number of vaſes of rock-cryſtal, and a globe of the ſame ſix inches in diameter, without blemiſh, and perfectly tranſparent. Beſides the above curious particulars, here are ſeveral oſtrich's eggs finely wrought; with a great variety of drinking-veſſels of the ſame, ſet in gold, and enamelled; a great number of pieces of coral and amber curiouſly wrought; a box of mother of pearl, ſet with pearls; and the repreſentation of a mountain, conſiſting wholly of the fineſt pearls ſet in gold.

In a cloſet, on the left hand of this apartment, are ſeveral pictures painted in enamel; and a great variety of bowls and other veſſels of the moſt coſtly gems; a baſon of onyx-ſtone, of the ſhape and ſize of half a cocoa nut-ſhell, divided longitudinally; another of amethyſt and ſardonyx, and a ſmall coffer of rock-cryſtal curiouſly embelliſhed. Here is one of the largeſt oriental pearls known in the world, but of no remarkable value, being rugged and uneven: the artiſt however has ſet it in gold and enamel in ſuch a maſterly manner, that it repreſents the ſhoulders, breaſt, &c. of a miſhapen dwarf, who is very naturally ſupplied with poſteriors by another pearl. But the moſt elegant piece, and which moſt attracts the eyes of every curious ſpectator, is the ſtory of the prophet Jonah; the whale, the ſhip, the prophet, and the ſea-ſhore, being made of pearls placed in the moſt artful manner, and the rocks in the ſea repreſented by very large gems. Here are alſo two other curious pieces; the one repreſenting two perſons carrying, in a baſon, a congeries of ſmall pearls, the baſon and pearls being the work of nature, with very little aſſiſtance from human art; the other two perſons carrying on a pole a large bunch of grapes, imitated to the greateſt perfection with oriental emeralds.

The ſixth apartment is ſurrounded with cloſets, in which are the ſtatues of all the Electors of Saxony, as large as the life, dreſſed in their proper habits. Here is alſo a ſword with a ſilver blade, ſo tempered as to bend like ſteel; the hilt

hilt is of gold, and is ſaid to have been a preſent made to the Elector by his Holineſs of Rome. The royal crowns, ſceptres, balls, &c. of the King and Queen are likewiſe in this apartment; but the precious ſtones are taken out, and depoſited in the ſeventh apartment, and their place ſupplied with falſe ones.

At entering the ſeventh apartment, you are ſhewn a tea-equipage, with the table, &c. all of gold enamelled, and ſet with diamonds. This elegant piece was made by the famous Dinglinger, and coſt 46,000 dollars. Here is alſo a large matrix of an emerald in the hand of a Moor, whoſe collar is ſet with jewels. Oppoſite to this is another Moor, with a baſket full of cryſtals, and ſilver and gold ores, the produce of his country. But the piece of the greateſt curioſity, as an exact repreſentation, is the throne of the Great Mogul. The monarch is repreſented ſitting on his throne, the grandees of his kingdom are proſtrate before him with their reſpective gifts, and the portico is crouded with his guards, elephants, and every thing belonging to the ſplendor of an eaſtern monarch. The figures are all of ſilver, finely enamelled in colours, and adorned with precious ſtones. It was made by the above-mentioned Dinglinger, and coſt 85,000 dollars. The pillar in the centre of the room is adorned with baſſo relievos of Arabian agate. On the ſame pillar is an oriental onyx, which coſt 48,000 dollars. It is of an oval figure, and its longeſt diameter almoſt ſix inches. Near it are three others of a remarkable ſize. Here is alſo a baſon of oriental agate, as large as half a cocoa-nut, divided longitudinally. Among the ſingle gems are a large oriental ſapphire, a topaz of a reddiſh water, and a very extraordinary ſize, an aqua marina near two inches diameter, with a great number of other precious ſtones to an immenſe value; particularly five dozen of coat, and three dozen of waiſt-coat buttons, all of brilliants; ſix dozen of buttons, and the ſame number of button-holes, of roſe diamonds; the badge of the order of knighthood, with the ſtar, buckles, and head of a cane, profuſely ſet with the ſame gems. Oppoſite to this is an aſſortment of cornelians, of prodigious value; another of emeralds, and three aſſortments of ſapphires. In the golden fleece belonging to the order of knighthood, is a diamond which coſt 200,000 dollars, weighing 194½ grains. It is placed between two diamonds, each as large as a nutmeg, and on the head of the cane is a diamond of the ſame ſize.

In the 1ſt apartment, among many other particulars, is a gold clock, decorated with gems; and a jaſper table, with blue and amethyſt veins. This jaſper is taken out of a quarry at Treyberg, four miles from Dreſden, where it is found in great quantities; but the real value of it has not been known many years.

The palace is very elegantly furniſhed, particularly the drawing-rooms, where, among many other valuable particulars, are twelve pictures, repreſenting the rape of Proſerpine, the metamorphoſis of Actæon, and other fables from Ovid, finely painted by Lewis Silveſter. There is alſo another remarkable piece by the ſame author, repreſenting the preſent Elector taking leave of his father, at his ſetting out on his travels. The aſſembly-room for the royal family is hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the victories of Alexander the Great. The ceiling of the audience-room is painted by the above Lewis Silveſter. In ſome of the apartments are looking-glaſſes between eight and nine feet high, and ſix and ſeven broad.

The principal pieces in the old muſeum have been removed into the Green Room; though it has ſtill twelve excellent buſts of the Cæſars, and ſeveral paintings, two of which are capital pieces; namely, a banquet of the gods, and the rape of the Sabines. Here are alſo ſeveral portraits in needle-work.

In the ſecond apartment are a great variety of tables of ebony, inlaid with mother of pearl and ſilver; and ſeveral curious particulars in glaſs, eſpecially a glaſs organ. Here are alſo ſeveral fine pieces of painting, by very great maſters.

The third apartment is decorated with ſeveral pictures glazed, ſome pieces formed of gold duſt, perſpective views, wax-work, and fine drawings with a pen. Among the pieces in mother of pearl, is a flower-piece and a parrot, which, by the refraction of the rays of light, exhibit a variety of colours. Here is alſo a cheſs-board, with men of ſilver and gold, ſtamped with the heads or portraits of the Elector Auguſtus, and other princes then living. The work is extremely curious, and worthy the attention of a rational traveller.

In the fourth apartment are ſeveral curioſities turned in ivory; among which is the head of a cane, two ſnuff-boxes, and a compaſs made by Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy; ſome pieces of amber; a caſket of Florentine work on a table of figured Florentine marble; ſerpentine vaſes; an organ of alabaſter, decorated with elegant ſculpture; a beautiful baſſo relievo cut in a topaz, repreſenting the ſhepherds going to Bethlehem, together with the figures of ſeveral animals.

The fifth apartment contains, among many other particulars, the arms of Saxony, and ſeveral landſcapes elegantly performed in Florentine work, a curious ſtag's head made by art, a painting of the brazen ſerpent made by Moſes in the wilderneſs, the crucifixion of our Saviour, two battle-pieces very ſmall, and curiouſly cut in wood. The two laſt pieces coſt 100 ducats each. They alſo ſhew here a cherry-ſtone, on which, by the aſſiſtance of a microſcope, you ſee a hundred and eighty human faces, finely cut, and plainly diſtinguiſhable from one another. The number of beautiful figures curiouſly engraved or inlaid on ſeveral of the tables or cabinets, is ſurpriſing. One of theſe cabinets is very remarkable, being beautifully inlaid with precious ſtones found in Saxony.

In the laſt apartment are a great variety of clocks, and automata, which perform different motions, and imitate an organ and other muſical inſtruments.

In the palace is alſo an elegant picture gallery, which, ſince the purchaſe of the Duke of Modena's collection, is one of the fineſt in the world. Part of this collection conſiſts of one hundred capital pieces, ſaid to be all originals; but this the connoiſſeurs will not acknowledge. But however that be, the whole collection of paintings in this gallery, which conſiſts of above two thouſand pieces, are valued at between two and three millions of crowns, about 500,000 pounds Sterling. Theſe pictures not being ranged in proper order, appear to diſadvantage; but it is certain that the choiceſt works of Raphael, Rubens, Correggio, and other eminent maſters, are exhibited in the moſt magnificent profuſion; and many of them are ſaid to be inimitable; particularly our Saviour's curing the ſick, and the ſhepherds finding him immediately after his birth, by Correggio. The walls are finely painted in freſco, and both ſides of the gallery adorned with large vaſes of ſerpentine marble and porphyry, and a great number of buſts in braſs and marble: among which are the buſt of Guſtavus Adolphus, and a model of the Vatican Laocoon. The room adjoining to the gallery is filled with portraits, moſt of them in crayons, very elegantly drawn by Signiora Roſalba. Here is alſo a picture of Auguſtus King of Poland, very beautifully performed in moſaic work.

In the year 1711, a grand edifice, deſigned for a noble green-houſe, was begun in the Zwinger-garden; but another place being afterwards found more convenient for that purpoſe, it was converted into a repoſitory for medals, natural curioſities, petrifactions, uncommon animals, inſects, ſhells, &c. In this ſtructure there is alſo a library, and an anatomical theatre, containing all the inſtruments, &c. relating to ſurgery, chymiſtry, metallurgy, aſtronomy, mechanics, &c.

In the firſt apartment are a large collection of prints, from the commencement of the art of engraving to this time.

The ſecond is the mineral gallery, which contains every thing relating to metallurgy, as aſſay-weights, furnaces,

ores

ores of every denomination, of every country where mines are found, particularly of the tin, lead, silver and gold of the mines of Saxony. Among the rest is a kind of silver ore, brought from Annaberg, which is so rich, that a medal may be struck on it as it comes from the mine. Here is also a topaz, brought from the district of Zittau, weighing between 2 and 300 lb. but opaque, and very impure. In the year 1729 an inhabitant of Averbach, about two miles from Dresden, discovered a topaz mine in a wood. It was in a large rugged rock, 220 feet high, formerly called the *Sneckenstein*, or *Snail-stone*, but at present the *Koningscrone*, or *King's crown*. This rock is 240 paces in circumference. The topazes found in this mine cut glass like the best diamond, exceed the Bohemian and Spanish in hardness, and are little inferior to the best oriental in lustre, and of a fine gold colour.

The mathematical room, which is over the Zwinger-gallery, contains a large apparatus of instruments of various kinds, particularly a celestial globe brought from Mocha, inscribed with Arabic letters, and studded with stars of silver inlaid in brass. It is remarkable, that this globe has not one star within the Antarctic circle. The large astronomical clock so often mentioned by the curious, was purchased by the Elector Augustus, for 16,000 dollars. It was finished in the year 1668, but may even now be classed among the principal curiosities of this kind in the known world. Here are a great variety of optical instruments, and mirrors of several kinds; but the most remarkable of this kind is a burning speculum of wood, twelve feet in diameter, made by the famous Gartner. A new-invented machine, by which seven ploughs may be moved forward by the wind in any direction, is also placed in this apartment. In the centre of the room is a model of the temple of Solomon, in cedar. This piece is thirteen feet high, eighty in circumference, and cost the Elector above 10,000 dollars. It contains representations of the ark, the *sanctum sanctorum*, the sacrifices, and other rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic law.

Besides galleries and apartments already described, the Zwinger-house contains several saloons and other apartments belonging to the royal family. The most elegant of these is that called the ball-room, which is beautifully decorated with paintings, gildings, and the finest marble ornaments, properly adapted to a place of festivity. In the pavement are two large oval pieces of marble, about twelve feet in the longest diameter; and between these is another piece of red and white marble, cut out of a single block: it is eight feet broad, and near eleven common paces in length. This extraordinary piece of marble was brought from Weldenfels in Voigtlande, and cost 14,000 dollars. This saloon opens into fine walks, made on the ramparts; from whence the spectator has a view of several boats, and the royal yacht, called *Bucentaurus*. On each side of this ball-room are several fine water-works, cascades, grottoes, and baths.

The royal gardens are decorated with above 1500 statues of the most eminent masters, many of them antiques. The modern pieces are of white marble, and disposed in every part of the garden; but the ancient and more valuable statues, and other remains of antiquity, are kept in the pavilion, which is built in the centre of the garden, and laid out in a square form, each side of which is 2600 paces in length.

The stables were repaired in the year 1729, with the addition of a second story, as a repository for many curious particulars, and called *the old wardrobe*, from its being filled with ornaments used in decorating the royal apartments on public days, rich habits, together with the arms and furniture of foreign nations. These take up no less than forty-two rooms. In the first are shewn the armour and habits worn by the guards at the marriage-feasts of the ancient Electors of Saxony, which are so enormously ornamented with silver, that a single dagger weighs ten pounds.

It

It is therefore no wonder, that the quantity of ſilver in the firſt room only amounts to near 1200 weight. In the ſecond apartment they ſhew you a giant's ſword, ſent as a preſent from Denmark; the blade of it is ten feet in length. Here is alſo the model of a horſe with its furniture, which formerly belonged to a Cham of Tartary. The model of this and other horſes ſhewn here exactly reſemble the originals, and are painted of the ſame colour. They ſhew alſo here the marriage-cloaths of the Elector of Saxony. This ſuit is of black velvet, laced with gold; and near it hangs his powder-flaſk, formed out of a cocoa-nut ſhell, embelliſhed with figures carved on it with his own hand; together with another powder-flaſk made out of the eye of a whale. In the centre of the room ſtands the horſe, with the furniture, on which the King of Denmark appeared at a tournament in Dreſden. The furniture is enriched with gold and ſilver, and ſet with gems produced in Saxony. Near this is a favourite Turkiſh horſe belonging to the late King Staniſlaus, with its rich furniture. Here are alſo models of ſeveral mines, with ores in them, and of the city of Dreſden, by Baron Plug. The Turkiſh horſe and furniture near the latter, was the gift of Ferdinand I. The whole furniture is of ſilver, ſet with turquoiſes; but the rider's ſabre and dagger are a part of a complete Turkiſh horſe equipage, and ſet with pearls. The horſe-furniture uſed by the preſent Elector, in the year 1719, when, at his nuptial feaſt, he repreſented the element of water: it is of ſilver gilt, embоſſed with mother of pearl, and enriched with rubies.

In another apartment are ſeveral hunting equipages and inſtruments, moſt of them adorned with ſapphires and turquoiſes; a hunting hanger, ſome of the ſilver from the guard of which a flaſh of lightning carried off, and fixed on the blade, nothing elſe being damaged except the ſcabbard. They alſo ſhew here the horſe and habit of King Auguſtus, when he received the homage of the nobility of Poland; both profuſely enriched with pearls and diamonds.

The arſenal is ſuppoſed to contain arms for 100,000 men, and 1500 pieces of braſs cannon, among which the field-pieces are the ſmalleſt. Two large mortars called *Romulus and Remus*, which were ſent hither as a preſent from the Elector of Brandenburg: they throw bombs of 500 pounds weight. Here are alſo models of a complete train of artillery, according to the lateſt improvements. Among the organ-cannons is one conſiſting of 64, and another of 100 tubes. That which was uſed before Gremmenſtein conſiſts of twenty ſimilar tubes, ſix of which form the loweſt row, five the ſecond, four the third, three the fourth, and two on the top: each row turns ſeparately every way on a ſwivel. Some large Turkiſh cannon, and ſeveral colours and ſtandards taken from the Swedes; together with a great number of portraits of the Electors of the Albertine line, as big as the life.

Remarks on the preſent ſituation of the Engliſh in Portugal. In a letter to a friend.

SIR,

IT ſeems evident to the world, that within theſe ten years laſt paſt, a total alteration of meaſures hath taken place in the political ſyſtem of Portugal. Every day produces ſome kind of novelty, which ſerves as a prelude to future miſchiefs, and a melancholy preparative of what the morrow may bring forth. That ſpirit of mildneſs and juſtice, which, for a long ſeries of years, preſided in her councils, hath, on a ſudden, taken a different turn, and aſſumed the character of a *deſtroying angel*, ſcattering vengeance through the land. "Commercial inhibitions; oppreſſive monopolies; popular diſaffection; cabals; tumults; horrid conſpiracies; military fines and exactions; indiſcriminate impriſonments; baniſhments, galleys, fetters, dungeons, tortures; families diſhonoured by the ſoldiery; hundreds reduced to extreme indigence, for want of employment; arbitrary proſcriptions; relentleſs ſequeſtrations; and bloody

bloody executions;" all theſe treading cloſe upon the heels of a three years drought and famine; the moſt tremendous earthquake that ever was known, followed by a conflagration that laid their capital in aſhes, and ſpread ruin and devaſtation throughout the land, have put an end to commercial freedom and all its advantages.

The *reigning prince*, if common fame ſays true, is honeſt, and ſincere; and, that he is gentle, compaſſionate, and a lover of his people, is ſufficiently evinced by a recent inſtance of his clemency; when, upon peruſing the condemnation of the reſidue of his unhappy nobles, with ſome others of inferior rank, who yet remained in priſon, he was pleaſed to declare, that "his vengeance was fully ſatisfied;" and poſitively refuſed to renew the ſcene of blood.

But it ſhould ſeem, that the ſubtle operations of the preſent m——r are moſt evidently directed to no other end, than, by degrees, to oblige all *foreigners* to evacuate the kingdom. As this could not be done by a ſudden expreſs edict for that purpoſe, without alarming the ſeveral powers, whoſe ſubjects are, by treaty, intitled to a reſidence there; he is therefore prudentially prompted to other meaſures; more cautious and ſlow, indeed, but not leſs efficacious; and this is, by erecting *excluſive companies*.

The *Royal Oporto Wine Company* hath already made ſome noiſe in the world; and as this pernicious monopoly is moſt evidently calculated to ruin the Engliſh ſettlements in that kingdom, in open violation of *national compacts*, the reſolution of the court of Portugal in carrying it into immediate execution, appears altogether as aſtoniſhing to Engliſhmen, as the tameneſs and total diſregard with which it hath hitherto been received, and ſubmitted to by our *own*.

By this daring attack upon the Engliſh liberties, the trade and ancient eſtabliſhment of near forty eminent houſes are already reduced to a tottering precarious ſtate: and, in one year more, if a proper reformation of the *unbounded power* veſted in the company be not obtained, and the freedom of purchaſing again reſtored to the Britiſh ſubjects, as before, they muſt inevitably relinquiſh the country, and abandon, not only their own, but the eſtates of others committed to their care, to the mercy of the Portugueſe. By this means, near two hundred ſail of ſhips will lie by the walls, and ſome thouſands of our ſeamen be deprived of employment, it being a prime object in view of the Portugueſe, to introduce their own ſhipping to the excluſion of ours; and the wines of Portugal, then under the ſole direction of the company, will be ſhipped at ſuch an exorbitant rate, that the preſent balance of trade (if any thing in favour of England) muſt be turned greatly againſt her.

The directors of this wine-company are, by their charter, impowered to throw the whole wine-productions of the province into ſeparate arrangements; or, in other words, arbitrarily to determine what *quality* and *quantity* of wine ſhall be ſent to England, as well as to Brazil, and elſewhere. And all theſe different claſſes of wines are to paſs the *probat* of the company, and receive their *burnt mark* on the pipes, as a legal qualification. What would Portugal ſay, or rather, what would ſhe *not* ſay, and do too, if by an act of parliament it were provided, that *their* factors in England ſhould have liberty to purchaſe for them only from ſuch *particular* fabrics; and that only goods of *ſuch* a quality, colour, and price?

It muſt be obſerved, that the Engliſh, before the inſtitution of this company, had the whole wine-territory to range through, to pick and cull the beſt and choiceſt for the uſe of their friends, at the cheapeſt rates; but now a *boundary* is preſcribed to foreigners, out of which none might be at liberty to buy, and *within* which were comprehended, in a plentiful year, about 20,000 pipes, including good and bad.

Now, there have been years, in which the Britiſh ſubjects have ſhipped off from Oporto near 30,000 pipes of wines; and although this branch hath ſenſibly decreaſed of late years, yet the purchaſes of the factory have ever exceeded 20,000

pipes

pipes *per ann.* of which the boundary preſcribed does not produce 14,000 pipes of ſhipable wines; and whenever the company pleaſes to reduce that number, they *may*, and certainly *will*.

You ſee, then, to what a ſhameful plight the Britiſh factory at Oporto is brought. You will aſk, perhaps, if the neceſſary meaſures have been taken to *obviate* the hardſhips we complain of? Was a *timely application* made to the court of Portugal? Have our *privileges* been pleaded? Have they been *inſiſted on?* Has a *formal proteſt* been made againſt the violation of them by our repreſentatives at that court? In fine, has the Britiſh miniſtry been amply and authentically informed of this innovation, ſo contrary to *expreſs treaties*, as well as derogatory to the faith and honour of princes? We anſwer, We have, even at a prodigious expence of treaſure, as well as time and labour, done every thing that prudence could dictate, or intereſt direct, to avert the impending evil, by appointing a deputation from our own body to attend the Portugueſe miniſtry for that purpoſe. But, would you believe it? Sir, inſtead of *redreſs*, we are told we have *nothing* to complain of; that our privileges are *entire*; and that the Engliſh are no more prohibited *buying* than the company, or than they were before the company's inſtitution. Can any thing be more *evaſive?* We are intitled by treaty to a liberty of buying in whatever part we pleaſe, without moleſtation; but we are now confined to a ſmall diſtrict, and excluded from all the reſt, and yet are told, our privileges are *ſecure*. We are by treaty intitled to purchaſe *ſuch* wines as our buſineſs and friends require, without *inſpection, approbation*, or *paſſport from any one*; but we are now ſubject to the company's *taſters*, and liable to be ruined by them, through *malice and perſonal pique*, every day, and yet are told, our privileges are not infringed. We are by treaty allowed to purchaſe what *quantity* of wines we ſhall have a call for; but we are now confined to a *ſingle boundary*, which produces not above *half* the quantity the Engliſh factory alone have in ſome years engaged in, and which is now to ſupply the company in common only with every other *pretender* in that branch.

Add to all this, that, notwithſtanding we are ſhut out from the general liberty of chuſing and buying, where it ſhall be moſt ſuitable to the nature of our correſpondence, yet the very wines ſo purchaſed, *within* the limits preſcribed us, are not allowed to paſs, or be ſhipped off, except the company's *taſters* pleaſe. For God's ſake, Sir, would it be ſafe or adviſeable, to riſk a large capital in a commodity, upon ſuch precarious terms? Or is it poſſible for us to trade at all, while thus under the laſh of the company?——*Yours*, &c.

Gent. Mag. PORTONUS.

Mr URBAN,

IT were to be wiſhed, that phyſicians would freely communicate the diſcoveries they make, of new virtues in any ſimple medicine in uſe, or of any drug found to be poſſeſſed of beneficial qualities, though hitherto not employed in medicine. The following obſervations therefore be pleaſed to accept from, &c.

ED. WATKINSON.

Rector of Chart Parva, in Kent.

I have frequently found the *ſingultus*, or great convulſive hiccup, to be a terrible ominous ſymptom: nor could I for many years hear of a remedy capable of taking off this violent ſpaſm of the ſtomach. But at laſt I have happily found out, that it may be done very expeditiouſly by a ſingle drop of the chymical oil of cinnamon on a lump of loaf-ſugar, held in the mouth till diſſolved, and then gently ſwallowed. That this ſimple remedy never fails, I am convinced by long and certain experience.

A *furunculus*, or felon, is known to be accompanied with ſuch exquiſite throbbing pain, before it comes to ſuppuration, as is hardly tolerable. Yet this pain may be mitigated, and the tumor diſcuſſed, without ſuppuration, by holding the finger ſome minutes in a glaſs of the ſharpeſt vinegar, and repeating the immerſion as the occaſion may require.

From

From Phil. Tranſ. vol. 50. part 2. for 1758.

Art. 75. *Caſes of the remarkable effects of bliſters in leſſening the quickneſs of the pulſe in coughs, attended with infarction of the lungs and fever. By Robert Whytt, M. D. F. R. S. &c. —— Read Feb. 10. 1758.*

ONE of the moſt natural effects of bliſtering-plaiſters, when applied to the human body, is to quicken the pulſe, and increaſe the force of the circulation. This effect they produce, not only by means of the pain and inflammation they raiſe in the parts to which they are applied, but alſo becauſe the finer particles of the *cantharides*, which enter the blood, render it more apt to ſtimulate the heart and vaſcular ſyſtem.

The apprehenſion, that bliſters muſt in every caſe accelerate the motion of the blood, ſeems to have been the reaſon why ſome eminent phyſicians have been unwilling to uſe them in feveriſh and inflammatory diſorders, till after the force of the diſeaſe was a good deal abated, and the pulſe beginning to ſink. However, an attentive obſervation of the effects which follow the application of bliſters in thoſe diſeaſes, will ſhew, that inſtead of increaſing, they often remarkably leſſen the frequency of the pulſe. This I had occaſion formerly to take notice of *, and ſhall now evince more fully by the following caſes.

I. A widow lady, aged about 50, was ſeized (December 1755) with a bad cough, oppreſſion about her ſtomach and breaſt, and a pain in her right ſide, tho' not very acute. Her pulſe being quick, and ſkin hot, ſome blood was taken away, which was a good deal ſizy: attenuating and expectorating medicines were alſo preſcribed. But as her complaints did not yield to theſe remedies, I was called on Dec. 26. after ſhe had been ill about ten days; at which time her pulſe beat from 96 to 100 times in a minute, but was not fuller than natural. I ordered her to loſe ſeven or eight ounces more of blood; which, like the former, was ſizy; and next day, finding no abatement of her complaints, I adviſed a bliſter to be applied, in the evening, to that part of her right ſide which was pained. Next morning, when the bliſter was removed, the pain of her ſide was gone, and her pulſe beat only 88 times in a minute, and in two days more it came down to 78. However, after the bliſtered part became dry, the pulſe roſe in one day's time to 96, and continued between that number and 90 for four days; after which I ordered a large bliſter to be put between her ſhoulders. When this plaiſter was taken off, her pulſe beat under 90 times in a minute; and next day it fell to 76, and the day after to 72. The cough and other ſymptoms, which were relieved by the firſt bliſter, were quite cured by the ſecond.

II. J—— G—— in Edinburgh, aged 37, of a thin habit of body, formerly ſubject to coughs, and thought to be in danger of a *phthiſis pulmonalis*, having expoſed himſelf unwarily to cold in the night-time, was, about the end of January 1756, ſeized with a bad cough and feveriſhneſs; for which he was blooded, and had a diaphoretic julep, a pectoral decoction, and a mixture with *gum. ammoniacum* and *acetum ſcilliticum*, given him by Mr James Ruſſell, ſurgeon-apothecary in this place. On the 12th of February, after he had been ill above a fortnight, I was deſired to viſit him. He ſeemed to be a good deal emaciated; his eyes were hollow, and cheeks fallen in: he was almoſt conſtantly in a ſweat; coughed frequently, and ſpit up a great quantity of tough phlegm, ſomewhat reſembling *pus*: his pulſe beat from 112 to 116 times in a minute. In this condition I ordered immediately a bliſter to be applied between his ſhoulders, which leſſened in ſome degree his cough and ſpitting, as well as the frequency of his pulſe; but the bliſtered part no ſooner began to heal, than he became as ill as before, and continued in this bad way nine or ten days, gradually waſting, with continued ſweats, and a great ſpitting of a thick *mucus*. During this time he uſed *tinctura roſarum*, and the mixture with *gum. ammon.* and *acet. ſcillit.*

* Phyſiological eſſays, p. 69.

without any ſenſible benefit, and had ſix ounces of blood taken away, which was very watery, and the *craſſamentum* was of a lax texture. In this almoſt deſperate condition, another bliſter, larger than the former, was put between his ſhoulders, which remarkably leſſened his cough and ſpitting, and in two or three days reduced his pulſe to 90 ſtrokes in a minute. After this he continued to recover ſlowly, without the aſſiſtance of any other medicine, except the *tinctura roſarum*, and the mixture with *gum. ammon.* and *acet. ſcillit.* and at preſent he enjoys good health.

III. Mrs ———, aged upwards of 40, who had for ſeveral years been ſubject to a cough and ſpitting in the winter-months, was, in October 1756, ſeized with thoſe complaints in a much greater degree than uſual; to remove which, ſhe was blooded, and got ſome attenuating and pectoral medicines from Mr John Bulfour ſurgeon apothecary in Leith. I was called on Nov. 11. after ſhe had been ill ſeveral weeks, and found her in a very unpromiſing condition. She had a frequent and ſevere cough, with great ſhortneſs of breath and a wheezing; her lungs ſeemed to be quite ſtuffed with phlegm, of which ſhe ſpit a vaſt quantity every day, and of ſuch an appearance, that I was apprehenſive it was, in part at leaſt, truly purulent. When ſhe ſat up in a chair, her pulſe beat above 130 times in a minute. She had a conſiderable thirſt, and her tongue was of a deep red colour, with a beginning aphthous cruſt on ſome parts of it. She was ſo weak, and her pulſe ſo feeble, that there was no place for further bleeding: a bliſter was therefore applied to her back, Nov. 11. which ſomewhat lowered her pulſe, and leſſened the ſhortneſs of breathing and quantity of phlegm in her lungs. Nov. 16. a ſecond bliſter was laid to her ſide, which gave her ſtill more ſenſible relief than the former, and reduced her pulſe to 114 ſtrokes in a minute. Nov. 25. a third bliſter was applied to her back; by which her cough and wheezing were rendered conſiderably eaſier, and the phlegm which ſhe ſpit up loſt its purulent appearance, became thinner, more frothy, and was much leſs in quantity. Her pulſe beat now only 104 times in a minute. After this, her cough and ſpitting increaſing again, ſhe had, on the 20th of December, a fourth bliſter applied to her back, which, like the former, did her great ſervice. Her ſtomach being extremely delicate, I ſcarce ordered any medicines for her all this time, except a cordial julep, with *ſyr. velat. oleoſ.* tincture of rhubarb as a laxative, and a julep of *aqu. roſar. acet. aa. alb.* and *ſyr. baſſam.* of which laſt ſhe took two table ſpoonfuls twice or thrice a-day in a quarter of a pint of lintſeed-tea. After the fourth bliſter, ſhe drank for ſome time a cupful of *infuſum amarum* twice a-day, and continued to recover ſlowly: and though, during the remaining part of the winter, ſhe was, as uſually, a good deal troubled with a cough, yet in the ſpring ſhe got free from it, and is now in her ordinary health.

IV. Chriſtian M'Ewen, aged 21, had laboured under a cough, thick ſpitting, pain of her breaſt, and pains in her ſides affecting her breathing, for about a twelvemonth: and after getting, by proper remedies, in a good meaſure free from thoſe complaints, her cough, from catching a freſh cold, increaſed to a greater degree than ever, became hard and dry, and was attended with a conſtant difficulty of breathing, pain in her left ſide, and headach. After having been ſeven or eight days in this condition, ſhe was admitted into the Royal Infirmary, Jan 9. 1757. As her pulſe was ſmall, though very quick, *viz.* beating 130 in a minute, I thought it unneceſſary to bleed her, as from former experience I did not doubt but that bliſtering alone would relieve her. I ordered therefore a large bliſter to be applied to her left ſide, where ſhe complained of pain, and preſcribed for her the following julep.

℞ *Aqu. menth. ſimp. ſpirit. Minderer. ana* ℥ iij. *acet. ſcillit.* ℥ i. *ſacchar. alb.* ℥ ij. *miſce; cap. coch.* ij. *ter in die.*

She was alſo deſired to breathe frequently over the ſteam of hot water, and to drink lintſeed-tea.

Jan.

Jan. 10. Her pulſe beat only 112 times in a minute, and was ſomewhat fuller than on the 9th. The bliſter was not removed till late in the evening, and made a plentiful diſcharge. The cough having been ſo ſevere laſt night as to keep her from ſleep, I ordered her the following anodyne draught.

℞ *Spirit. Mindarer.* ℥ ſs. *acet. ſcillit.* ʒ i. *ſyr. papav. alb.* ʒ vi. *miſce*; *cap. hor. ſomni.*

Jan. 11. The cough eaſier laſt night; difficulty of breathing leſs; pulſe 108 in a minute. Ordered the anodyne draught to be repeated, and the uſe of the julep, with *acet. ſcillit.* to be continued.

Jan. 12. Pulſe ſlower; cough and pain of the ſide eaſier; but ſtill complains of a headach.

Jan. 13. Pulſe 94 in a minute; cough continues eaſier in the night, but is troubleſome in the day-time.

Jan. 14. Every way better; pulſe only 80 in a minute. As her cough is ſtill bound, ordered her, beſides the medicines above mentioned, a pectoral decoction of *rad. alth.* &c.

Jan. 15. Cough and other complaints in a great meaſure removed; pulſe 65 in a minute.

From this time her cough gave her little trouble; but on the 18th ſhe complained of a pain in the *epigaſtrium*, with ſickneſs at ſtomach, want of appetite, and a giddineſs in her head, which were conſiderably relieved by a vomit, *infuſum amarum*, and ſtomachic purges; and were almoſt wholly cured by the return of her menſes on the 5th of February, after an interval of eight weeks.

V. A girl 21 months old, who had (December 1756) a great load of the ſmall pox, and not of a good kind, with a cough and obſtructed breathing, was, on the ſeventh day from the eruption, bliſtered on the back; by which the pulſe was leſſened from 200 to 156 ſtrokes in a minute. Next day her legs were alſo bliſtered, and the pulſe thereby fell to 136. But the child's lungs being much oppreſſed, and her throat being ſo full of puſtules that ſhe could ſcarce ſwallow any thing, ſhe died towards the end of the ninth day.

I could add ſeveral other caſes of the remarkable effects of bliſters in leſſening the quickneſs of the pulſe in coughs attended with fever, pain in the ſide, and pituitous infarction of the lungs: but thoſe above may be ſufficient to put this matter out of doubt, as well as to remove any prejudice that may ſtill remain againſt the free uſe of ſo efficacious a remedy.

In a true peripneumony, eſpecially where the inflammation is great, repeated bleeding is the principal remedy, and bliſters early applied are not ſo proper. But when the peripneumony is of a mixed kind; when the lungs are not ſo much inflamed as loaded with a pituitous matter; when bleeding gives but little relief; when the pulſe, though quick, is ſmall; when the patient is little able to bear evacuations, and the diſeaſe has continued for a conſiderable time; in all theſe caſes bliſtering will produce remarkably good effects, and, far from increaſing, will generally leſſen the frequency of the pulſe, and fever, more ſpeedily than any other remedy.

On the other hand, when the fever and frequency of the pulſe proceed from a true inflammation of the lungs, from large obſtructions tending to ſuppuration, or from an open ulcer in them, bliſters will be of leſs uſe, nay ſometimes will do harm, except in the laſt caſe, where they, as well as iſſues and ſetons, are often beneficial, though ſeldom able to complete a cure. But as, in pituitous infarctions of the lungs, with cough and fever, repeated bliſters applied to the back and ſides are far preferable to iſſues or ſetons, ſo theſe laſt ſeem moſt proper in an open ulcer of the lungs. The former make a greater and more ſudden derivation, and are therefore adapted to acute caſes; the latter act more ſlowly, but for a much longer time, and are therefore beſt ſuited to chronic diſeaſes. Further, while bliſters evacuate chiefly the ſerous humours, iſſues and ſetons generally diſcharge true purulent matter, and on this account may be of greateſt ſervice in internal ulcers.

In what manner bliſters may leſſen the fever and frequency of the pulſe attending internal inflammations, I have elſewhere endeavoured to explain *; and ſhall only add here, that in the caſes above recited, where the quick pulſe and feverithneſs proceeded more from a pituitous infarction than a true inflammation of the lungs, bliſters, by relieving this organ, in ſome meaſure, of the load of humours oppreſſing it, would render the circulation through its veſſels freer, and conſequently leſſen the quickneſs of the pulſe, and other feverith ſymptoms.

It may not, however, be improper briefly to point out the reaſon, why bliſters, which have been obſerved to be remarkably efficacious, even when early applied, in pleurities †, are leſs ſo in true peripneumonies. This difference, I imagine, may be accounted for from there being no immediate communication between the pulmonary veſſels and thoſe of the ſides and back, to which the bliſters are applied; whereas the *pleura*, and intercoſtal muſcles, are furniſhed with blood-veſſels from the intercoſtal arteries, which alſo ſupply the teguments of the *thorax*: ſo that while a greater flow of ſerous humours, and alſo indeed of red blood, is derived into the veſſels of the external parts, to which the veſicatories are applied, the force of the fluids in the veſſels of the inflamed *pleura*, or intercoſtal muſcles, muſt be conſiderably leſſened. Further, as the intercoſtal muſcles and *pleura* are, as well as the teguments of the *thorax*, ſupplied with nerves from the *true* intercoſtals, bliſters applied to the back and ſides may, perhaps, on this account alſo, have a greater effect in relieving inflammations there than in the lungs, which have nerves from the eighth pair, and from the *intercoſtals* improperly ſo called.

Edinburgh, May 23. 1757.

* Phyſiological eſſays, p. 69.

† Dr Pringle's obſervations on the diſeaſes of the army, part 3. chap. 2.

Art. 84. *An account of the late diſcoveries of antiquities at Herculaneum, and of an earthquake there. In a letter from Camillo Paderni, dated, Portici, Feb.* 1. 1758.

WE have been working continually at Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, ſince my laſt of Dec. 16. 1756 [xx. 363.]. The moſt remarkable diſcoveries made there, are theſe which follow.

Feb. 1757, was found a ſmall and moſt beautiful figure of a naked Venus in bronze, the height of which is ſix Neapolitan inches. She has ſilver eyes, bracelets of gold on her arms, and chains of the ſame metal above her feet; and appears in the attitude of looſening one of her ſandals. The baſe is of bronze inlaid with foliage of ſilver; on one ſide of which is placed a dolphin.

In July we met with an inſcription, about twelve Neapolitan palms in length, which I have here copied ‡.

After having found a great number of volumes of papirus in Herculaneum; many pugillaries, ſtyles, and ſtands with ink in them; at length, in the month of Auguſt, upon opening a ſmall box, we alſo found, to our exceeding great joy, the inſtrument with which they uſed to write their manuſcripts. It is made of wood, of an oblong form, but petrified, and broke into two pieces. There is no ſlit in it, that being unneceſſary, as the ancients did not join their letters in the manner we do, but wrote them ſeparate.

In September were diſcovered eight marble buſts, in the form of terms. One of theſe repreſents Vitellius, another Archimedes; and both are of the fineſt workmanſhip. The following characters, in a black tint, are ſtill legible on the latter, namely, APXIMEA which is all the inſcription that now remains.

In October was dug up a curious buſt of a young perſon, who has a helmet on his head, adorned with a civic crown, and cheek-pieces faſtened under his chin;

‡ IMP · CAESAR · VESPASIANVS · AVG · PONTIF · MAX
TRIB · POT · VII · IMP · XVII · P · P · COS · VII · DESIGN · VIII
TEMPLVM · MATRIS · DEVM · TERRAE · MOTV · CONLAPSVM · RESTITVIT

alſo

alſo another very fine buſt of a philoſopher, with a beard, and ſhort thick hair, having a ſlight drapery on his left ſhoulder. Likewiſe two female buſts; one unknown, in a veil; the other Minerva, with a helmet; both of middling workmanſhip.

In November we met with two buſts of philoſophers, of excellent workmanſhip, and, as may be eaſily perceived, of the ſame artiſt; but unfortunately, like many others, without names.

In January was found a ſmall, but moſt beautiful eagle, in bronze. It hath ſilver eyes, perches on a *præfericulum*, and holds a fawn between its talons.

In the ſame month we diſcovered, at Stabiæ, a term ſix palms high, on which is a head of Plato, in the fineſt preſervation, and executed in a very maſterly manner; alſo divers vaſes, inſtruments for ſacrificing, ſcales, balances, weights, and other implements for domeſtic uſes, all in bronze.

At length I have finiſhed, with much labour, the examination and arrangement of the ſcales, balances, and weights, which are very numerous in this muſeum; and, what is remarkable, many of the former, with all the weights, exactly anſwer thoſe now in uſe at Naples.——

The whole day and night of the 24th of laſt month it ſeemed as if Mount Veſuvius would again have ſwallowed up this country. On that day it ſuffered two internal fractures, which entirely changed its appearance within the crater, deſtroying the little mountain that had been forming within it for ſome years, and was riſen above the ſides; and throwing up, by violent exploſions, immenſe quantities of ſtones, lava, aſhes, and fire. At night the flames burſt out with greater vehemence, the exploſions were more frequent and horrible, and our houſes ſhook continually. Many fled to Naples, and the boldeſt perſons trembled. For my own part, I reſolved to abide the event here at Portici, on account of my family, conſiſting of eight children, and a very weak and aged mother, whoſe life muſt have been loſt by a removal in ſuch circumſtances, and ſo rigorous a ſeaſon. But it pleaſed God to preſerve us; for the mountain having vented itſelf that night and the ſucceeding day, is ſince become calm, and throws out only a few aſhes.

Art. 102. *An account of the heat of the weather in Georgia. By Hen. Ellis, Eſq; Governor.*

Georgia, July 17. 1758.

IT is now about three o'clock; the ſun bears nearly S. W. and I am writing in a piazza, open at each end, on the N. E. ſide of my houſe, perfectly in the ſhade; a ſmall breeze at S. E. blows freely through it; no buildings are nearer, to reflect the heat, than ſixty yards; yet Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtands at 102. Twice it has riſen this ſummer to the ſame height, *viz.* on the 28th of June, and the 11th of July. Several times it has been at 100, and for many days ſucceſſively at 98, and did not in the nights ſink below 89. I think it highly probable, that the inhabitants of this town breathe a hotter air than any other people on the face of the earth. The greateſt heat we had laſt year was but 92, and that but once; from 84 to 90 were the uſual variations; but this is reckoned an extraordinary hot ſummer. The weather-wiſe of this country ſay it forebodes a hurricane; for it has always been remarked, that theſe tempeſts have been preceded by continual and uncommon heats. I muſt acquaint you, however, that the heats we are ſubject to here are more intenſe than in any other parts of the province; the town of Savannah being ſituated upon a ſandy eminence, and ſheltered all round with high woods. But it is very ſufficient that the people actually breathe ſo hot an air as I deſcribe; and no leſs remarkable, that this very ſpot, from its height and dryneſs, is reckoned equally healthy with any other in the province.

I have frequently walked an hundred yards under an umbrella, with a thermometer ſuſpended from it by a thread to the height of my noſtrils, when the mercury has riſen to 105; which is prodigious.

digious. At the ſame time, I have confined this inſtrument cloſe to the hotteſt part of my body, and have been aſtoniſhed to obſerve, that it has ſubſided ſeveral degrees. Indeed I never could raiſe the mercury above 97 with the heat of my body.

—— This ſame thermometer I have had thrice in the equatorial parts of Africa, as often at Jamaica, and the Weſt-India iſlands; and, by my journals, I do not find, that the quickſilver ever roſe in thoſe parts above the 87th degree, and to that but ſeldom; its general ſtation was between the 79th and 86th degree; and yet I think I have felt thoſe degrees, with a moiſt air, more diſagreeable than what I now feel.

—— In my cellar the thermometer ſtands at 81, in the next ſtory at 102, and in the upper one at 105; and yet theſe heats, violent as they are, would be tolerable, but for the ſudden changes that ſucceed them. On the 10th of December laſt the mercury was at 86; on the 11th it was ſo low as 38 of the ſame inſtrument. What havock muſt this make with an European conſtitution? Nevertheleſs, but few people die here out of the ordinary courſe; though indeed one can ſcarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigourleſs body: yet ſuch is generally our condition from the middle of June to the middle of September.

The SHEPHERD, N° 22.

TO NICHOLAS CROOKE, Eſq;

The petition of Abigal Crook, ſpinſter,

Humbly ſheweth,

THat your petitioner, having the utmoſt regard for all the commands and injunctions of ſo near a relation as your Worſhip, is a conſtant reader of your lucubrations, and intreats your advice in the following caſe.

Your petitioner having had the misfortune to be born with one ſhoulder ſomewhat rounder and higher than the other, and with a few other defects in her ſhape, hath found it neceſſary, from her youth up, to wear ſeveral bolſters and other artificial fillings-up beneath her ſtays; which, though they have not entirely mended her form, yet they have contributed greatly to give her a much better appearance than ſhe would otherwiſe have without theſe appendages, and are now become as neceſſary to her as any other part of her body.

That ſhe is actually upon the brink of matrimony with a gentleman whom ſhe imagines will make her happy, but who ſhe knows has not the leaſt conception of her being as deformed as ſhe is in reality, and who will not fail of being much ſurpriſed to find one third of her perſon vaniſhed from his embraces, as he hath often declared a particular liking to Dutch beauties, who are remarkable for their bulk.

She begs therefore to know, whether ſhe ought in conſcience to lay the true ſituation of her affairs before her lover immediately, or ſuffer him to take her for better or worſe. The firſt ſhe knows to be the moſt honeſt; but then ſhe runs the riſk of loſing his affections beforehand: and ſhe thinks if ſhe ſhould delay, until he diſcovers her imperfections after marriage, ſhe may poſſibly, in proportion to the leſſening of her bulk, dwindle alſo in his eſteem for ever. Your Worſhip's advice, in ſo crooked a point, is therefore humbly deſired; and for which your bending ſuppliant will for ever pray. P.

WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, *June* 16.

NOthing can be more weak, (I had almoſt ſaid, more wicked), than for a writer to tell the people of England, "All the ſtories of invading you are jokes, calculated for money-getting purpoſes; and the thing is impracticable in itſelf. You are maſters of the ſea; you have a numerous army and a brave militia; and how can you think the French will be weak enough to invade you?"—— "How do they get back again?" cries another fool.

It is true, the people of England have been oftentimes alarmed with invaſion-panics; and becauſe they ſeldom ſaw the effects of ſuch alarms, they have been taught to conclude, that there was no cauſe for them, and that their ſhips are invincible barriers againſt all ſuch attempts.